THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 120. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

"THE NAKED TRUTH."

What a Clergyman Saw in a Model Artist Exhibition—Lecture by the Rev. Charles B. Smyth, at the Cooper Institute—Over Three Thousand Persons Present—A Scathing Rebuke.

From the New York Herald of to-day.

Upwards of three thousand persons assembled yesterday afternoon at the Cooper Institute, to listen to a discourse by the Rev. Charles B. Smyth on "The Nuisances of New York, particularly the Naked Truth." Every available seat was occupied, and numerous chairs were also brought into requisition to accommodate one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the hall, while large numbers were compelled to leave, being unable to obtain standing room.

A large proportion of the audience were ladies, many of whom, it is to be presumed, took this opportunity of learning from an eye-witness the nature of an obscene exhibition taking place nightly at one of the Broadway theatres before going to see for themselves. The lecture was prefaced by a prayer and the reading of the sixtieth chapter of Isaiah, after which the lecturer read some extracts from letters which he had received, the majority of which commended him for the stand he had taken in matters of social and moral reformation. After a few introductory remarks, he proceeded to the main subject announced, and spoke as follows:—

"Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." 1 Cor., x, 31.

This is a much perverted text. I do not remember having either seen or heard it expounded truly or applied properly. The connection in which these words stand teaches their signification. "To the glory of God" means in expressed thankfulness to God as the author of that for which we thank Him, in contradistinction from an idol. This text contains a great principle, which lies at the foundation of religion—the recognition of the providence of God, and the continual effort to secure praise to him in everything.

THE SUBJECT ANNOUNCED.

As to dancings and theatrical representations in general, shall I throw them all into one pile and consign them all alike to the flames of the nethermost regions? May not discrimination be used with reference to these, as well as other matters of investigation? Is it a sin for the little lambs to sport in the pasture, or the innocent kids to indulge in their funny, free, frolicsome gambols? If not, is it a crime for the juvenile members of a human family to gaily, gracefully move their figures on the "light fantastic toe," thus yielding to the innocent impulse of cheerful hearts to manifest, by sensible signs, the joy and happiness with which the goodness of bountiful Providence hath enriched their homes, any more than it is for the blossoming bud on its thorny stem to wave in the gentle zephyr and breathe its fragrance up to heaven? And if not a crime for them, can it be for "children of a larger growth?" When my heart bounds with gladness and gratitude to God for His blessings, is it a sin for my feet for joy to leap? And if my tongue may shout His praise, may not my limbs beat time and my hands play in merry movements on the flute, flageolet, pipe, or even the violin? What, then, more should I do than David, when he danced before the ark, or than he exhorts in the last of the Psalms but one?

"Praise ye the Lord. Sing unto the Lord a new song, and His praise in the congregation of saints. Let Israel rejoice in Him that made him; let the children of Zion be joyful in their King. Let them praise Him in the dance; let them sing praises unto Him with the timbrel and harp. For the Lord taketh pleasure in His people."—Psalms, cxlix, 1 to 4.

When it is considered that dancing is exemplified by saints of old, and enjoined in Scripture, that Christ himself was present at a Hebrew marriage, and that it was usual at every festivity of the kind, people feel at a loss to reconcile the teaching of the clergy on this point with that of the clergy's Master. The fact is the clergy must allow to their people liberty of conscience in this matter; but if they will not, the common sense of the people will doubtless take the liberty. To theatrical representations a similar rule must be applied. I can conceive how the apostle Paul, who says of himself, "I have lived in all good conscience before God until this day," could witness with a clear conscience the wrestle and the foot race, in which the youths of Greece acquired the development of nerve and muscle, the agility, the hardness, and the daring, by which they prepared themselves to become patriotic defenders of their hearths and homes, and from whose exercises he frequently drew his illustrations of the Christian life. I know not if he witnessed any other theatrical performances. But I can conceive of representations which might exhibit human nature in its true light, educe an important moral, and teach some impressive lessons.

Yea, I know, that a case may occur, wherein one may obtain as soul-stirring, as deep and lasting lessons from a chaste and serious performance as from a sermon. And as to this matter, too, the people must be left by the clergy to the exercise of their own discretion and liberty of conscience; and if not, their common sense will take the same. But our chief concern to-day is with the

DANCING, THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS, ETC.,

of a particular establishment which has lately attracted a great deal of attention. I know not what may have been the motive that impelled the gentlemen to whom it belongs to get up its sights. They may have been actuated by the purest motive imaginable. Who knows but they thought it would improve the health of the *Parisiennes* to give them a sail across the Atlantic, and that in so doing they were philanthropically delivering them from the peculiar temptations of life in the voluptuous city of Paris, and, like guardian angels, protecting them from its consequences by transferring them to the famously virtuous city of New York?

Or, who can tell but their love of human nature in general is such that from the most generous impulses they have gotten up an expensive and dazzling entertainment purely for the purpose of lightening the cares of life of the busy and care-worn, by giving the latter an opportunity, on as low terms almost as the most extravagant places of amusement, of seeing by gaslight and hell flame light, and in the bronzed light of his Satanic majesty's countenance, and in the red glare of the recording demon, the beautiful countenances, regular busts, trunks, and limbs chiselled out from head to foot by Nature's own hand, with an exquisiteness of perfection far surpassing any that the finest art of man has ever wrought in Parian marble, with charms most bewitching, and attitudes of softness and luxury most fascinating, fixing as with the magic power of that creature of ancient origin represented in green and gold which lures the bird from the bush, like it fixing the eye of the spectator and the double eyes of operatic use in absorbing attention of soul and spirit? Poor, dear, darling, charming, enchanting creature! who could help loving them? Perhaps another generous motive was to bring them and place them where they would be appreciated. Of course, we must not suspect any one concerned of having such a vulgar motive as the love of gain. Such a charge as that, no doubt, could be easily gainsayed.

Let us give the proprietors, managers, ladies, and all concerned credit for the purest and best of motives, or wait until they shall be revealed in the great day by Him who will surely judge us all, and render to every man according to the deeds which he hath done in the body. But, whatever may have been the motives that originated the exhibition, we know of nothing reproachable in the private lives of the performers, nor would we even insinuate in the slightest degree anything discreditable. Our only feeling towards them is that of mingled admiration for the perfection which they exhibited in their persons and art, and of pity and sorrow for their circumstances, and a hope that He who wept over Jerusalem would yet place each of them in a position more conducive to solid and enduring happiness. Let us now leave the proprietors, manager, and performers, and retire for a few moments to

A SEAT IN THE DRESS CIRCLE,

near the stage, or to one in the circle of the parquet, from each of which we can hear and see sufficiently well. The first thing that strikes the eye is the immodest dress of the girls; the short skirt and undergarments of thin gauze-like material, allowing the form of the figure to be discernible through it in some instances; the flesh-colored tights, imitating nature so well that the illusion is complete; with the exceedingly short drawers, almost tight fitting, extending very little below the hip, also of thin material; arms and neck apparently bare, and bodice so cut and fitted as to show off every inch and outline of the body above the waist.

The attitudes were exceedingly indelicate—ladies dancing so as to make their undergarments spring up, exposing the figure beneath from the waist to the toe, except for such covering as we have described; stretching out a foot so as to place the limb in a horizontal line drawn from the hip, and turning the foot thus held out towards the audience; sometimes in addition to the elevation of the stage floor, standing on a pedestal about two feet, more or less, in height. At other times, when a *danseuse* is assisted by a *danseur*, the attitudes assumed by both in conjunction suggest to the imagination scenes which one may read of in descriptions of the ancient heathen orgies.

Even in parts of the pantomimic representations the dress and attitudes are indelicate and voluptuous. Objectionable, however, as all that may be, there are portions of the dramatical performance which, to say the least, are not less objectionable, as, for example the dialogue between the madam and her suitor, where he requests her to retire with him to a room which he has provided in a castle, and she, accompanying her answer with sly, sidelong glances, says, "Dare I trust myself with you? We women are such weak, silly creatures! you men are such naughty, naughty creatures!" Then follows

A SCENE

which for indecency beggars description, in which she falls into his arms, he makes an impression upon her cheek, and then, with his arm around her, retires from the stage (like one who had captivated a prize), as if to said room provided. Later in the evening the same pair appear again upon the stage, still unmarried, enacting another vulgar scene. Towards the end they appear again, the performance having so far left a marriage between them to be inferred, if you please, yet they discourse to each other with a familiarity and coarseness that would be unbecoming to a married couple.

Then, in a dialogue about snoring, bedclothes, self-defense, nightmare, separate apartments, sleeping alone in future, etc., he addresses her in a *double entendre*, which is so doubly refined in a subterranean crucible that respect for the polite ears of my audience utterly forbids me to quote the language. *Double entendre* is double distilled iniquity of the most subtle nature—such that it ought to be shunned as one would shun the most delicate yet deadly poison. Any person who has witnessed the thing may comprehend the matter by recalling the remainder of the sentence, commencing, "You are an underlayer of mustard." Is not that exhibition, my hearers, appropriately styled "the naked truth?" Truth is a good thing, and it may be even true that nature unadorned is adorned the most; but the legal profession have a maxim which, it ever true at all with regard to the subjects in those scenes, that "the truth is not to be told at all times." A public theatre, with a promiscuous crowd, is surely not a place to display the naked truth of person, limb, and voluptuous dialogue. Can any terms be employed too strong, in which to denounce such performances? Model artists they are, poor things; and pity 'tis 'tis true. But the internal fiend himself is the greatest model artist of all creatures, and it is not by any means out of keeping with this performance that his representative figures and plays every part. It may be said—Is it not splendid? Is not the last scene glorious? Granted; what then? Is it not so much the worse? The greater the ability, the greater the responsibility. Satan himself appears as an angel of light. Is he the less vile? The greater his power, by so much the more is his potency for evil great. The scene in itself is a splendid nothing. It imitates no reality in heaven, earth, or hell. It merely exhibits "the naked truth" of poor, silly humanity in its most voluptuous appearances and attitudes, made to look the more attractive. Is poison in its primitive state to be shunned? Is it to be eschewed any less when it is coated with sugar, or wrapped in leaf of silver or gold? No, sir; the very attractiveness of its decorated exterior makes it only the more dangerous. Adorned, it may be mistaken for nutritious aliment—for silver, or even for gold—and only when too late may the poor dupe whom it has deceived find out that he is undone.

But without the adornment, who would be so likely to destroy himself thereby? And so the most barefaced and avowedly obscene exhibitions in the lowest dens of infamy are exceeded in enormity by this splendid farce upon human nature. How does it stand in the light of the principle presented in the text? Can any one who goes there for pleasure say that he finds such pleasure as he may enjoy within the limits of Christian liberty, without stretching that liberty into licentiousness, like a web of elastic, till, torn into shreds, its Christianity is destroyed, and nothing is left but the rags of ill-used virtue? There was nothing to commend it from beginning to end. To say the least, "it is a queer thing."

Not only an iniquity, but a uniquity with no plot, no good moral implied—no—no—no anything that is good—a naughty, naughty, naughty thing throughout. It is a very sacrifice to the devil. Let it be denounced in press, pulpit, parlor, and boudoir, until those who are responsible for it shall be constrained by a refined public sentiment to substitute for it something that will improve rather than injure the public morals of this splendid metropolis (applause), something that will not stoop to enter into competition with the lowest purlieus in order to satisfy the lascivious eye with sights of beauty. (Applause.)

It speaks well for our nation, for the native modesty of American ladies, and the instinctive virtuous tastes of American artists, that the proprietors and managers of this concern could find none upon this continent sunk so low in self-respect as to put in jeopardy their all of character and weal; and, therefore, to procure their ballet troupe, found it necessary to bring them from beyond the seas (applause), as in former times the Africans were imported, and then made to sing their own shame.

I am happy to learn that my lectures are beginning to produce their desired effect. Did you ever see lightning that was not followed by the rolling of the thunder? Now you see the flash! Sooner or later you hear the report and the rumbling, running, roaring of Heaven's artillery. How the clouds pour down water! How the earth trembles and shakes beneath your feet! How puny, miserable mortals, made more miserable, moved with fear, do likewise quake! So when truth darts its fiery flashes to the conscience it brings blessings from above, it stirs the souls of sinners, a sleeping world becomes aroused from its slumbers, and quivers like an aspen leaf. Already there is a shaking among the dry bones, and there are indications that some men who never shook before, save when they nodded in their dreams, are awaking to inquiry at least, and many more unto a realization of the precarious condition of the world and the Church.

In the next place, I must anticipate and forestall an objection which may come from some of the clergy who would like an excuse for their negligence, viz.:—That it is unwise to preach against such an evil, because so doing tends to make it famous. Answer—People who raise such an objection mix up opposites, and make black to signify white. I contend that it does not make the thing famous. It makes it infamous. That is precisely what it is the duty of every Christian minister to do with such a thing. "Thou shalt speak my words unto them," says the Divine Spirit, "whether they will hear or whether they will forbear." "Behold, I set before you the evil and the good; choose you this day whom ye will fear." Come, ye snoring clergy, rub away the sand from your eyelids. "Cry aloud; spare not; show my people their sins," is God's command to you. Away with that false modesty that winks at the immodesty of the giant evils by which you are surrounded, and refuses to unveil them.

Away with the apathy that sees hell open at your feet, and yet unconcernedly looks on at the imps of hell seizing your brethren and your people, and pulling by the arms down to perdition. Oh! if ye believed as ye ought to believe the solemn lessons ye affect to teach, or to repeat from God's word, would ye not bestir yourselves and tremble for yourselves and those confided to your care?

"To believe, believe me, is to fee',
And to feel is to be fired."

DISASTERS.

Narrow Escape of the Barque "Rhinehard"—Perilous Situation of over Three Hundred Persons—Loss of the "Flying Scud."

Friday morning, at Hempstead, Long Island, a wreck was discovered, anchored about five hundred yards out. Upon investigation being made, it was found that it was the barque *Rinehard*. Her masts were gone, and spars and furniture were floating on the sea around her.

It was impossible to reach the vessel; but a bottle was thrown overboard, and, having reached the shore and being opened, gave the information that the barque had anchored there during the gale of Thursday night, and that the masts had been cut away to prevent the anchors from dragging. The bottle also contained a request that a pilot-boat be sent to their assistance; and in answer to it pilot-boat No. 3, Captain B. J. Guiness, was sent to them and brought the barque up to the city. The vessel was from Bremen, and had on board over three hundred passengers.

Captain Maenhen says that on the night of the 15th instant he was within fifteen miles of the lighthouse, the wind being to the eastward, blowing heavily and increasing to a hurricane. He endeavored to beat off from shore, but finding that impossible, let the anchor go, the sea running very high. The anchor commenced to drag, and it was decided to cut away the masts to keep the ship off shore if possible. The experiment succeeded, and the rising sun discovered the vessel and passengers safe.

On Saturday morning the *Flying Scud*, from Malaga to this city, loaded with fruit, went ashore upon Rockaway beach, and was beaten into a perfect wreck by the waves. The crew and all on board, with one exception, a seaman, were brought safely to shore. For miles near the wreck the beach was strewn with almonds, oranges, and Malaga fruits, offering a tempting "free lunch" to the numerous wreckers who were endeavoring to gather up the fragments.—*New York World to-day.*

Death of the Vicar-General of Louisiana.

During the passage of the steamship *Pereire*, of the General Transatlantic Company, from Havre to this port, on the 31st ult., the Very Reverend Etienne Rousillon, Vicar-General of Louisiana, who was a passenger on board the vessel, while ascending the stairs leading to the deck, fell backwards, and sustained serious injuries. The reverend gentleman was placed in charge of the surgeon, who, from a partial examination, supposed that no bones were fractured. The *Pereire* arrived at this port on the 6th inst., when the clergyman was conveyed to the St. Vincent's Hospital, when the surgeon in attendance ascertained that the patient had sustained a severe fracture of the neck of the left thigh bone. Every aid that could be rendered him was ineffectual, as the patient continued to fail, and expired on Friday. An inquest in the case was held by Coroner Naumann, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased Vicar General was 66 years of age, and a native of Leon, France. The remains will be taken to New Orleans for interment.—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

LARCENY OF DRY GOODS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce—James McCormick was charged with the larceny of 100 yards of dress goods, the property of Wilson, Anderson & Cornea. On the afternoon of October 10, McCormick put his hand into the show window of the above mentioned firm, drew out two pieces of goods, and ran. He was captured in the Eastern Market.

After testimony had been submitted, and before the bill had been given over to the jury, counsel for the prisoner came into Court, and said the defendant desired to withdraw the plea of not guilty and enter one of guilty, stating that he was a penniless stranger in the city, and was intoxicated when he committed the larceny. The plea of guilty was entered.

LARCENY OF $515 IN MONEY.

Joseph McClintock was charged with the larceny of $515, the property of Alfred George. Mr. George boarded with the mother in-law of the defendant. One day, while he was out, the defendant came with another young man to the house, went to the kitchen, and commenced drinking beer. The young man sent his mother-in-law out several times for beer. Once when she was coming back she met the defendant going away.

Shortly afterwards the wife of the prosecutor came to the room where the young man had been sitting, and went to the bureau where she had locked up her money before going out. She found the drawer that she had put her money into slightly open, and the money gone. The money was in gold and silver United States pieces, and four English half crowns. On trial.

John Gallagher pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Nicholas Stoke.

Philip Dougherty was charged with assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to kill. Lieutenant Jacoby was the only witness in the case present, and he said he knew nothing about the affair. An assault and battery was alleged to have been committed upon Officer George R. Snyder, at an alley east of Ontario street, below Girard avenue. Dougherty was committed to prison on the 15th of September.

Officer Snyder told Mr. Jacoby, in the presence of Dougherty, that as he was passing the alley mentioned, two men stepped out, and one of them struck him a violent blow on the breast. He fell senseless, and remained so for some time. He also said that he did not think Dougherty was the man who struck him. Mr. Snyder died shortly afterwards of hemorrhage of the lungs. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Louisa Hutchinson was charged with receiving carpenters' tools belonging to Thomas J. Cobb, knowing them to have been stolen. The tools were stolen by some boys from No. 47 North Eighth street, about the middle of last August. The carpenters got out a search-warrant, searched the house of the defendant, and found the tools in her bed.

The defense was that the defendant had been away from her house a week before the search was made; that the tools were brought to the house during her absence, and that she knew nothing of them until they were found by the searchers.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Emory Hiss vs. William P. Wescott, who was sued with Joshua P. Richards, lately his copartner, as to whom there was a return of *nihil habet*. An action to recover for stock sold, but not taken at the expiration of the time agreed to. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Charles Lanning vs. the Central Oil Run Petroleum Company. An action to recover $250, salary as agent for the Company. On trial.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

ILLNESS OF PRINCESS DAGMAR.

Threatened Outbreak in Spain.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 18.—The Government of Spain is taking strong measures to prevent the threatened political outbreak.

Don Miguel is dead.

INDIA.

The Famine Abating.

LONDON, November 18.—Telegraph despatches from Bombay report the gratifying intelligence that the famine in India is abating.

RUSSIA.

Illness of Princess Dagmar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, November 18.—The wedding festivities have been suddenly stopped on account of the severe illness of the Princess Dagmar.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOCN.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 19.

All Filled Up.

All the military appointments under the new army bill have been filled up. This is positive, and it may save trouble to thousands of applicants to know the fact.

Nipped in the Bud.

Information has reached here that the arrest of Ortega by General Sheridan was the means of nipping in the bud a formidable conspiracy against the Juarez Government.

A Neat Thing by Morrissey.

Hon. John Morrissey is in town, and by an odd coincidence has selected his winter quarters adjacent to two of the leading faro banks of the city.

Result of the Recent Consultations at the White House.

Statements made Saturday by a number of the leading representative men of both the Republican and Democratic parties, tend to confirm the few intimations that have leaked out from the recent consultations at the White House, that the President is on the eve of a grand *coup d'etat* that will gratify his friends and bewilder his enemies. It is safe to conclude, at the very least, that there is an earnest desire on both sides to settle upon some feasible plan of securing harmonious action between Congress and the Executive in the future.

Efforts to Remove United States Marshal Dodd.

A large political delegation from Troy is now in Washington, laboring to induce the President to remove Mr. Dodd, United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York. It is a question whether they will succeed, in view of the recent determination said to be arrived at by Mr. Johnson in regard to removals.

Recall of the Marquis De Montholon—His Successor.

M. Berthemy, formerly Chief of the Cabinet for M. Thouvenal while Minister of Foreign Affairs, latterly Minister to China, succeeds the Marquis de Montholon, who has received his instructions to repair to Lisbon. It is to be regretted that the Marquis leaves. His long residence in this country, and his knowledge of its manners and customs, have made him very acceptable. He married an American lady, the daughter of General Gratiot. His knowledge of Mexican affairs, having resided there for some time during the usurpation of Maximilian, rendered him particularly fit at the present time, when the affairs of that republic are about culminating in the downfall of the so-called empire. The departure of the Marquis will be a source of great regret to his numerous friends here in this country.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Great Masonic Celebration—President Johnson and His Cabinet Expected.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 19.—A large number of delegates are already arriving to attend the grand Masonic celebration to-morrow. There will be thousands of Knights Templar in the procession, in full official regalia, comprising distinguished Masons from all parts of the United States, including President Johnson, his Cabinet, some foreign ministers, General Grant, and other celebrities. The procession will be a grand one, and other ceremonies will be highly imposing. Many Masons are expected from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other large cities.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The steamship *City of Limerick*, from Liverpool, has arrived here. Her dates have been anticipated. Also, the ship *Ocean*, from Patrios, barque *Sissiboo*, from Buenos Ayres, brig *Mosemay*, from Manzanilla, and the schooner *Donna Anna*, from Havana.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Cotton dull at 33½ to @35c. Flour dull; sales 4000 barrels; State, $8 50@11 75; Ohio, $11@18 75; Western, $8 50@12 75; Southern, $12·50@16 75. Wheat dull. Corn dull; mixed Western, $1 28½. Beef quiet. Pork dull; Mess $23; Prime, $20. Lard quiet. Whisky dull and steady.

Increase.—The population of Marseilles has increased from 362,325 inhabitants in 1836 to 547,887.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 17.—The steamer *Adele*, Captain H. L. Hall, from Charleston, S. C., bound to Baltimore, became disabled ten miles south of Cape Henry, and was towed in here this afternoon by the revenue cutter *Nemaha*, Captain George Sands. The *Adele* will have to go to Norfolk to have her machinery repaired before she can proceed further. She reports encountering very heavy weather all the way from Charleston, the wind being from the southward until the 15th, when it veered to the southwest in quite a heavy gale. The steamer *Emily B. Souder* was to have sailed from Charleston on the 14th inst, for New York. The ship *Enoch Train*, from Philadelphia, bound to Mare Island, San Francisco, before reported having arrived here leaking badly, was towed up to Norfolk Navy Yard, and the repairing immediately made. The schooners *J. C. James*, *J. J. Hoyt*, and *Effort* are loading here, for New York, with a large quantity of old iron, old cannon, pieces of shot and shell, etc., which were sold here some months since by the Ordnance Department.

In a letter received from Commander Barrett, of the United States steamer *Agawam*, at Beaufort, N. C., he states that he has succeeded in getting afloat and towing into that harbor the brig *Isabelle*, of New York, loaded with naval stores, which had been beached during a gale. The steamer *Minnetonka*, Captain Dubois, from New Orleans for Boston, put into Norfolk short of coal. She encountered heavy gales during her passage, culminating on Thursday night off Hatteras, during which she lost her sails. She sails for New York to-day.

The Bremen barque *Annie*, 54 days from Bremen, bound to Baltimore, passed the Capes to-day.

The following vessels went to sea to-day, from Baltimore:—Barque *St. Bernard*, for Bremen; Bremen barque *Humboldt*, for do.; brigs *Cleta*, for West Indies; *Lillie*, for Nova Scotia.

The weather has improved during the day, the wind blowing freshly and chilly from the westward.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, November 19, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping, owing to the further decline in gold. Government bonds were lower. Old 5-20s sold at 108@108¾, a decline of 1, and new do. at 106¾, a decline of ¼. 100 was bid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; and 104½@105¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were less active and lower; the new issue sold at 102½@102¾, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were unsettled. Reading sold at 56¾, a light advance; Catawissa preferred at 28@28¼, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 32¼, a slight decline; and Norristown at 62, no change; 54¼ was bid for Pennsylvania; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 58½ for Minehill; 66¾ for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 49 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 20 for Thirteenth and Sixteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; and 32½ for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 101¼ was bid for Sixth National; 235 for North America; 131¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 32½ for Mechanics; 57 for Girard; 82½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69½ for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 26¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35¾ for preferred do.; 85 for Morris Canal; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; 57¼ for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10¼ A. M., 141; 11 A. M., 140¾; 12 M., 140; 1 P. M., 141.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	US 5-20s, 62 cp.	108	
$1000	do....b3.	108½	
$1000	do.....	108	
$500	do....1865	106½	
$100	do....1865.	106½	
$100	do....1865.	106½	
$2000	Sch Nav 6s 72	92	
$1000	City 6s new..	102¾	
100 sh	Reading..b30	56¾	
100 sh	do....s5 wn	56¾	
100 sh	do.....	56¾	
200 sh	Cata pl....lots	28¼	
400 sh	do.....s60	28¼	
14 sh	Locust Mt ...c	48½	
200 sh	Keystone Zinc	1	

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113¼@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¾@108; do., 1864, 106@106½; do., 1865, new, 106@106½; do., new, 1865, 107¾@108¼; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¾@106; do., 2d series, 105@105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 12½@13.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 140@140¾; Silver ½s and ¾s, 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15¾; do., July, 1864, 14¾; do., August, 1864, 14¼; do., October, 1864, 13¼; do., December, 1864, 12¼; do., May, 1865, 10¾; do., August, 1865, 9¾; do., September, 1865, 8¾; do., October, 1865, 8¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, November 19.—The flour market was very dull to-day, and prices favored buyers. The only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home consumers, who are temporarily well supplied. Sales at $8@8 75 ₱ barrel for superfine; 9@11 for extras; $12@13·75 ₱ for Northwestern extra family, the latter rate for fancy; $14@15 for Pennsylvania and choice Western do. do; and $15@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour is quiet, but prices are steady at $8 ₱ barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The offerings of Wheat, although exceeding small, are more than ample for the demand, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3·15, and Southern do at $3 20@3 30; white ranges from $3·30 to $3 40. Rye may be quoted at $1·37@1 45 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn was not much inquired after; sales of yellow, in the cars and afloat, at $1·25. Oats are quiet, with sales of 1000 bushels Southern at 63c., and Pennsylvania at 64@65c.; 500 bushels inferior sold at 60c.; 200 bushels New York two-rowed Barley sold at $1·31.

Whisky is selling in a small way at $2·41@2 42 for Pennsylvania, and at $2·43@2·44 for Ohio.

Philadelphia Cattle Maket.

MONDAY, November 19.—The Cattle Market was very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower; about 2000 head sold at from 15@16c. for extra; 13@14c. for fair to good; and 10@12c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

50	head	Owen Smith, Western,	13@15.
100	"	A. Christy & Brother, Western,	13@15.
90	"	P. McFillen, Western,	12@15.
100	"	P. Hathaway, Western,	14@15½.
110	"	James Kirk, Chester county,	13@15
105	"	James McFillen, Western,	7@8½, gross.
95	"	Ullman & Bochman, Pennsylvania,	15@15½.
180	"	Martin, Fuller & Co., Western,	7@8½ gross
100	"	Mooney & Smith, Western	12@16.
105	"	T. Mooney & Brother, Western,	6@9, gross.
130	"	Frank & Shomberg, Western,	13@15½.
163	"	B. Hood, Chester county,	12@15½, gross.
102	"	Chandler & Co., Chester county,	10@16.
80	"	McArdle, & Co., Western,	5½@7, gross.
53	"	D. W. Gemmell, Delaware,	6@7½, gross.

Cows were rather lower. 250 head sold at $50@80 for springers, and $70@1 05 ₱ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were rather firmer. 800 head arrived, and sold at from 6@7c ₱ lb. as to condition.

Hogs were dull and lower. 4000 head sold at the different yards at from $10@13 the 100 lbs. nett.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

THEIR RISE AND PROGRESS.

A Sermon Preached by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D.D., at the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch Streets, Last Evening.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

At the request of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, I appear before you to-night, to speak of the origin and progress of the associations throughout our land. You will find my text recorded in the sixth verse of the 126th Psalm:—"He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

In no institution of modern times has this declaration been more fully verified than in that of the Young Men's Christian Associations. Although the public have but partially informed themselves in regard to the operations and successes of this great moral instrumentality, and although much of the work has been privately and quietly performed, and many of the trains of influences set in motion cannot be traced in all their various windings and salutary effects, yet, as we survey the prominent fields in which these young laborers have wrought, we behold harvests waving that fill our hearts with joy and with gratitude to God. In tracing these fruits to their germ, we find, according to one of the annual reports of the London Association, that twenty-two years ago, when the vast maelstrom of the commercial life of London was drawing thousands within its dark and rapid current, a Christian young man in one of the city establishments called together there a few friends to pray in his room for strength to preserve themselves, and enable them by some means to bring the light of life to their careless companions. It was but a little gathering; yet this group, in prayer that God would raise up some influence to draw away young men from the gloom in which they were slumbering, and snatch them from the darkness into which they were rushing, became, under His blessing, the embryo of the Young Men's Christian Association. It led several who saw it, simultaneously to ask if something could not be done to introduce prayer-meetings in other houses.

On the 6th of June, 1844, a meeting was held of the Christian friends and brethren to whom this thought had been communicated. A Committee was formed, and rules embodying the principles on which they were determined to proceed, adopted. Circulars stating the objects contemplated were sent to all the Christian young men in the London houses of business, where names could be obtained; and in a few weeks the Young Men's Christian Association had an organization which could enter upon effective operations. From this small beginning similar associations have sprung up throughout the Christian world. In the United States and the Canadas there are about two hundred that have been represented by delegates at our international conventions. There are others, and particularly at the South, with whom there has recently been no official communication. Those in our large Northern and Western cities are in a vigorous and prosperous condition, and embrace, as accurately as I could ascertain, about thirty thousand young men of superior intelligence, of high Christian principle, of ardent religious zeal, and great executive power.

This array is gathered from the front ranks of the Christian army of Christ throughout our land. It embraces the superintendents, officers, and teachers of our Sabbath Schools. It embraces the young men that sustain the prayer-meetings. It embraces those thousands from among our Christian churches upon whom, in a great measure, the hopes of the American republic and the American Church in the future depend.

In reviewing the achievements of the associations in the past, in order to gather stimulus for enlarged plans and more vigorous efforts for the future, I would speak, in the first place, of the young men whose Christian activities have been developed in the service of these organizations.

At the last Convention, held in June of this year, in the city of Albany, sixty-three Associations sent in reports of their condition and of what, during the previous year, had been, by the blessing of God, accomplished. Fifty-four of these reported their membership, and I find that there were connected with these 15,658 young men. Many of these have developed their Christian activities, which without the fields for action opened by these Associations would probably have remained dormant. Their piety has been called into vigorous exercise. Their talents, energy, and spirit of perseverance have been tested, and they have experienced the truth of the Saviour's declaration, that "It is more blessed to give than to receive." They have been able to accomplish more fully the great mission of life than they could and would have done without these organizations.

Let me ask this intelligent Christian audience, What is the object of becoming a Christian? Is it not to serve the Saviour, advance in holiness, and exert an influence for the good of others? Does it not enter into the very first duty of devotion to Christ to labor for our Master? What is the grand end? Why, that we may love the Christian duty and avocations, and consecrate ourselves to His service. Not simply to organize churches and listen to the Divine truth.

We are admitted into God's family to be equipped with virtues and strong principles, that we may do our duty on the great avenues of philanthropy and benevolence; and where will you find an institution better fitted to enlist the powers, the sympathies, and the ardor of young Christians, than the work in which these associations are engaged?

We have been sorry to find that there have been from some quarters objections made to these associations, as though they were interfering with the great work of the Church. We believe as fully as any person in the great fact that the Christian churches of our land are the heaven-appointed organizations for carrying the Gospel to the destitute and to the heathen; but would to God the churches felt more fully their duty in this particular! I regard every Christian church in Philadelphia as planted by God as the divinely appointed society for carrying the Gospel to those who are perishing and destitute; and upon these evangelical churches rests, in a great measure, the responsibility of this work.

We have in this city our Missonary Societies, our Tract Societies, and our Bible Societies; but I put the Church above them, as the great agency which God has appointed for this work. These young men go between the churches and the vicious, the neglected, the poor, and the wretched of our cities. They come to ask your aid, your prayers, and your efforts to help them in the work of carrying the Gospel to the ignorant and the vicious; and whenever the churches have cordially co-operated with these associations, they have felt the reflex influences of their power.

Strong efforts are being made at the present time to unite the various denominations of Protestant Christians in fraternity of spirit and concert of action. You are familiar with the movements in New York and other cities in regard to this matter. The feeling extensively prevails that there has been already too much written in favor of mere denominational zeal, and especially in an unholy rivalry between

sects, that has brought anything but honor upon the Christian name.

Having, as the Evangelical denominations do, a common faith, and clinging to the same great doctrines that are the only true and effective weapons with which to make war against the strongholds of sin in the earth, the idea has fastened itself upon many minds that there is every reason for a higher and more complete unity in the various ranks of Christ's army.

But while good men have been forming and applying their theories for the accomplishment of this most desirable end, the work has been silently yet steadily advancing in the hundreds of associations, containing thousands of young men, scattered over the Protestant Christian world. Here Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Reformed Dutch, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and Lutherans have met, prayed together, labored together, and know each other only as the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. Their attention has been absorbed by earnest desires to save young men from the errors and vices to which they are exposed, and to extend in every possible way the Redeemer's kingdom. Imperceptibly their hearts have been drawn together in Christian fellowship and affection. The shackles of narrow prejudices and jealousies have fallen from their minds. While true to all the reasonable claims of their respective denominations, they have been led by the natural culture that comes from concerted and earnest action with Christians of every name, to take broad and liberal views of the designs of Christ and of the work of His spiritual Church on the earth. They have been in positions to see that those bearing another denominational name could love the Lord Jesus Christ as sincerely as they—could labor with as pure desires and as earnest a zeal as they to save immortal souls, and could strive with as much ardor as was ever kindled in their hearts, to be prepared for death and secure the rewards of heaven. Indeed, many of them have been better fitted by their associated work and experience to labor successfully in their own individual churches. Having been trained to regard the spirit more than outward form of religion, having been dealing with the vital truths and great duties that grow out of Christianity, they are prepared to render the most efficient service in carrying out the best plans for the extension of their own branch of the Church. And from these associations we have reason to look for a more extended and consolidated unity for the future. God may use them as a prominent instrumentality for marshalling His hosts for the great and final battle with the powers of evil, that shall precede the dawn of millennial glory and the universal triumphs of the Christian faith. Speaking of the work of the young men, he said the fruits of a Young Men's Christian Association in this department are so varied and abundant, that it is impossible to present more than a partial view of them within the limits of this discourse.

Through their efforts to save young men from the power of vice and lead them to Jesus; through the systematic visitation of many at their houses; and through the agencies that they brought to bear, young men arriving in the cities were placed at once under Christian influences. They have achieved a blessed work, the magnitude of which cannot be described.

Could the history of the Association at New York, or the one at Boston, or at Philadelphia, or Chicago, be fully written, the community would be surprised at the results of the labors of these Christian young men. For example, the New York Association has been in existence for fifteen years, and besides the result of previous years, during the last two a great work has been accomplished for the moral, social, and spiritual welfare of the young men and of others in that great city.

According to their report, they sustain a Bible class for young men, ten religious weekly services, besides five weekly meetings among the Germans. They issued five thousand circulars to the clergy of their own and adjourning States, urging them to furnish young men coming to the city with letters of introduction to them. They also inserted advertisements in the various religious papers, calling the attention of persons residing out of town to the objects of the association, and asking them to send the names of any young men they desired to have visited and brought under religious influence. These measures have resulted in immense good. Young men have been visited, with the most cheering results. Multitudes have brought letters from the country, and been assigned to good boarding places, and placed in good business situations. The Chairman of the Employment Committee (W. F. Lee, Esq.) devotes a part of every day to this good work, and it has become a most important agency for the merchant as well as the clerk. Christian merchants make application to Mr. Lee for moral and Christian young men, and he furnishes them. Thus the interest of the merchant is awakened in the association, and the young men are at once brought under the best social and religious influences. During the past year hundreds of young men have thus been placed in good situations. These men have come from every part of the United States and from foreign lands, even from Turkey and Armenia. Altogether this Association expended this last year $10,000, yet it is proposed to erect a large and elegant edifice at a cost of $250,000, for the moral and religious benefit of the young men of the city. The idea is to present attractions that will counteract the evil influences of the demoralizing amusements and temptations of the city. A grander plan than this cannot be executed. Already $200,000 have been subscribed to the enterprise by the princely merchants of New York. The membership is 1300. The last report of this Association says:—"In no year of our history have we accomplished as much legitimate work as in the year just closed."

The Boston Association has a membership of 1500. From their report we learn that hundreds of young men have found the Saviour at the prayer meetings held by the association, and each month adds to the number. Prayer-meetings are also held on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, stationed in Boston harbor, every evening, resulting in frequent conversions among the sailors. A band of nine young men go forth every Sunday morning to labor among the seamen on other vessels in harbor. A class for literary improvement meets on alternate weeks, for declamation, reading, essays, and debate. The social element is largely introduced into the association, with most excellent effect. The rooms are spacious and elegant, and are visited daily by about eight hundred persons, who come to read the papers and periodicals, and to take books from the library. The library numbers 3556 well-selected volumes, such as are calculated to exert the most beneficial influence upon the mind and heart of the reader.

Twenty associations reported last year libraries containing an aggregate of 32,105 volumes. What an instrumentality we have for good in this mass of sound Christian literature! And what a contrast does it present to libraries made up of fictitious works, silly novels, and the demoralizing narratives of fashionable profligates!

The Philadelphia Association, four weeks ago, had upon its roll of membership fifteen hundred of your Christian young men. Since that time five hundred have taken their rank with the fifteen hundred, making a force of two thousand strong. The library numbers over three thousand volumes. Many young men have been aided in obtaining suitable employment and comfortable homes. The sick have been visited, the needy relieved, and many of those who were walking in the ways of death have been led into the paths of life and happiness. Literary and social meetings are held, and the monthly meetings and quarterly reunions are occasions of great interest. Classes have been established in the various languages—Latin, Greek, and German, and instruction is imparted by competent professors.

The Chicago Association is doing a great work in all departments. According to their report a year ago, they had obtained situations the previous year for sixty-one young men and seventy boys, and permanent and temporary employment for eight hundred and sixty-seven females. Their Boarding-house Committee had obtained suitable places for all the strangers who had applied to them. They speak of the previous year (1864) as one of rare, abundant labors and greater prosperity than any year since the organization of the Association. Yet the last year (1865) surpassed that. They then afforded relief to five thousand families, and procured situations for three thousand persons. What a splendid spectacle that city presents! This Association, as it were, is erecting an arch over the gate of the city; and over thousands, as they come within the influence of its power. In the department of city evangelization this association is doing an immense work. In this department they are most effective and successful. For eight years they have sustained a daily union prayer-meeting and a Saturday evening social prayer-meeting. They report the whole number of mission schools in the city as 29, containing 9543 teachers and scholars. Tract distribution is carried on more successfully than ever before. In response to their appeal to the churches, liberal contributions have been made to carry forward this work, while many active and devoted Christians have added their services to the work of personal visitation and distribution.

Permit me to read an abstract of a letter in regard to one of the meetings and good works of this association. The correspondent says:—

"I am happy to refer to a delightful meeting held here last evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. It was held in one of the dining-rooms of the Sherman House. The pastors of all evangelical denominations were guests. The object of the meeting was to draw the line of general Christian feeling into one channel, and it was fully realized. That there was a secondary purpose, to stir anew the sympathies of the churches for the Association, is doubtless true. The Association is accomplishing a noble work in Chicago. Ever seeking to act as an auxiliary, not a rival, to the Church, it has done what the Church could not do, and much also which the Church might have done, but has not. For many years, it has conducted a daily prayer-meeting at its rooms, and no similar prayer-meeting, except that of New York, has been more signally blessed. It has annually disbursed thousands of dollars for the relief of the poor; it is, in fact, the great agency through which this work is carried on in this city. It has furnished hundreds of men and women with employment. It has distributed tracts and religious newspapers without number. Its members have been instrumental in the promotion of revivals throughout the Northwest. It labors as earnestly for the promotion of the spiritual as of the temporal well-being of all whom it can reach. It carries the loaf in one hand and the Gospel in the other. During the prevalence of the cholera, a few weeks since, its members were among the most fearless and active of the good Samaritans; and during the war its frequent and self-sacrificing ministrations were enjoyed by hundreds of our soldiers."

The report adds, "As the medium through which to reach the nearly 100,000 of our population who neither attend church nor the Sabbath School, we feel that no other instrumentality could take its place. In affording relief to the destitute and sick, the Association expended $22,000, an increase of about $8000 over the previous year. Last year they visited more than half the families in the whole city. Such facts as these are certainly most eloquent advocates of the noble institution."

The Washington Association desires to build a building through which they may reach the 20,00 young men and women in that city, a very large portion of whom are not under Christian influences.

The Buffalo Association employs a city missionary and sustains two or three large and flourishing Mission Sabbath Schools, in which there have been a number of hopeful converts.

The Montreal Association reports thus:—"Our general mission work—that is, visiting from house to house, the hospitals, jails, and other institutions—is kept up with varying success. Since our last report our missionaries have made about five thousand five hundred visits, that is, about fifteen per day. The barracks and all the vessels in the harbor are regularly visited. About forty of our young men have, during the winter months, been engaged in cottage meetings in different parts of our city, with satisfactory results. A day prayer-meeting and two Sabbath evening prayer-meetings are held in the most thickly inhabited parts of the city. 80,000 tracts were distributed, and relief as well as spiritual instruction was afforded to the poor, the sick, and the dying.

From New Haven we have the following report:—"The present work of our Association is the establishment and support of mission schools, prayer-meetings, and temperance meetings in neglected and degraded parts of the city, among which is a Bethel meeting for seamen, which has been in successful operation for more than six years, and which has been repeatedly visited by our Heavenly Father with converting power. We also organize and sustain neighborhood prayer-meetings in various parts of the city, held at private houses, which have resulted in great good."

But I need not multiply evidences of the usefulness of these associations. God only knows the blessings that have been thus carried to tens of thousands of precious souls.

The speaker then gave an account of the noble work of the Christian Commission, saying it sprang from the Young Men's Christian Associations of the country. He then said that God has given to them the seal of His divine approbation. No one can for a moment doubt that they are destined in the future to be in His hand instruments of great spiritual power; for never in the world's history were there such openings, so attractive and wide fields of usefulness, as now present themselves to earnest Christian laborers. The susceptibility of tens of thousands to moral influences and religious impressions; the new vitality that seems to be infused into the heaven-appointed forces for good; the agencies of associated effort of the public and the press, through which masses of men can be reached and moved—all are powerful stimulants to prompt and energetic efforts for advancing the interests of humanity and religion. Then, events are transpiring that far exceed in importance the greatest revolution of the past, and are themselves germs of still mightier changes for the future. God is overturning and overturning, preparing the way for the reign of Him whose right it is to sway the sceptre of supremest dominion over the nations. A country, too, invites your efforts upon which great triumphs have already been achieved. Here freedom of thought, freedom of speech and of the press, occupy the thrones of power. Here, recently, liberty has crushed its adversary at the moment that it had gathered up and concentrated all its strength to establish its claims and extend its dominion. Here industry and commerce, education, literature, and science, are rapidly becoming the handmaids of religion. The signs of the times indicate that in this field the great decisive battles between truth and error are to be fought, and that here prizes are to be won that will shine with an eternal lustre.

Upon the warriors in this struggle the eyes of the civilized world are fixed, and waiting with deep anxiety the result. A great cloud of witnesses bend from the battlements of heaven to catch the first tidings of the conquest made for Jesus; and let this union be consecrated to Christ, and Europe will feel her power. In the cities, the richest rewards await those who are faithful unto death. Christian young men, go forward! The great and the good are with you. Patriarchs, prophets, apostles, the noble army of martyrs, the redeemed of all ages, are with you. All the holy angels are with you. God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost are with you. Be true, be earnest; draw your strength from God by prayer, and you must conquer. The darkness of error must be dissipated by your spiritual light. Vice will yield to the triumph of virtue. Evil passions will be subdued by heavenly love, and the kingdoms of the earth will become the kingdoms of our Lord.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS

FOR

HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,

9 5 8m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 229 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED 1835.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums received from November 1 1865, to October 31, 1866:—

On Marine and Inland risks	$602 770 64	
On Fire risks	139 691 79	
		$742 462 43
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1865		276 964 47
		$1,019,426 90
Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—		
On Marine and Inland risks	$554,189 78	
On Fire risks	128,932 12	
		$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—salvages, etc		87,717 82
		$770,839 72
Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation losses	$326 319 66	
Fire losses	29,827 01	
Return premiums	40 529 79	
Re insurances	54 624 81	
Agency charges, advertising, printing, etc	33,187 90	
*Taxes—United States tax on premiums policy stamps, etc	16 870 10	
Expenses	14,079 12	
		$576,170 28
		$192,669 44

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866

$100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871		$114 000 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881		136,500 00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes		211,500 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)		136,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		54,700 00
46,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		44,62? 00
50,000 State of New Jersey six Per Cent Loan		50,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds		20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds		21,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		20,750 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		5 040 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		15,000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,258 25
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3 050 00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		20,000 00
195,000 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property		195,000 00
$1,045,650 Par. Cost, $1 030,552 05 Mkt. Val.		$1,070 240 75
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		217,637 23
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		38,923 98
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173 00. Estimated value		4,930 00
Cash in Bank	$41,102 25	
Cash in Drawer	447 54	
		41,549 80
		$1 407,321 56

* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK and SIX PER CENT Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31 1866 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend where or it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	R. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 16 12trp

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock of par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time at the option of the subscribers before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer

8 30

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, November 15 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.

11 15 tl2 1 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Stated Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI will be held in the COLLEGE HALL, on TUESDAY, November 13, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES E. LEX, President.
JOHN M. COLLINS, Recording Secretary. 11 10 8trp

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilldin, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

8 6 5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—*Founded 1831—"An Institution for the Encouragement of Industry, the suppression of Pauperism and the Relief of Suffering among the Worthy Poor."*—At the annual meeting held Tuesday, October 16, 1866, at the rooms of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers and managers for the ensuing year:—

President—Samuel H. Perkins.
Vice-Presidents—Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher Leaming.
Treasurer—Edmund Wilcox. No. 404 Chesnut street.
Corresponding Secretary—L. Montgomery Bond.
Recording Secretary—John H. Atwood.

MANAGERS.

Benjamin Coates,	Thomas A. Budd,
Thomas Latimer,	Charles Rhoads,
John Sobieu,	Richard Wood,
William Purves,	Charles S. Wurts, M. D.,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Edward R. Wood,
Benjamin Orne,	James Bayard,
John W. Claghorn,	Joseph A. Clay,
Thomas Wattson,	Alfred M. Collins,
Joseph H. Dulles,	John E. Graeff,
John Ashhurst,	Henry D. Sherrard.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following appointment was made, to wit:—John Hicks, Agent.

There are 120 gratuitous female visitors (visiting in the districts where they reside), and who, from long experience, know nearly all the worthy poor. The following is an epitome of their labors and disbursements for the past year, taken from the annual report, to wit:—

LABORS.

No. of visits made to the poor	16 128
" Families under charge	6,905
" Sick administered unto	1,417
" Deaths attended upon—five by cholera	157
" Persons found employment, including domestics to places in families	1,243
" Children placed at school and Sunday School	108
" Persons, including children, loaned asylums	43
" Young girls rescued from an abandoned life and restored to friends	2

DISBURSEMENTS

Materials, Reduced to Money Values by Estimate.

Cash distributed by visitors from appropriations by the General Board	$8,875 00
Cash distributed from collections made by the visitors themselves	2,594 92
Cash distributed from the office, including wages paid out there as aid	1,100 00
Cash distributed to sewing women by the Ladies' Branch	4,017 12
Cash distributed to other female labor at the store of the Society	798 67
Cash Value of 1740 tons of COAL (of 2240 pounds to the ton), distributed in quarters, at $7 50	13,050 00
Cash value of 64 tons of COAL and 11 cords of WOOD, collected by the visitors	708 00
Cash value of provisions, including flour, buckwheat flour, Indian meal, potatoes, beans, hominy, tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, bread, soup, meats, and medicines and delicacies for the sick	1,550 00
Cash value of materials: 1627 new and partially worn garments, the gifts of various Dorcas and other societies (acknowledged elsewhere) and of individuals, cash $75	1,221 00
Cash value of 252 yards of stuff, 45 articles of furniture, and bedding; and 128 pairs of boots and shoes	425 00
Cash value of 550 stoves lent, bearing the name of the Society, to prevent their loss. These stoves were patterned by the Society for this use, and are very economical in their operation. They cost, with repairs, delivered and returned, about $6 each. As they last three years, the cost (and consequent value to the poor) per year of each stove is, therefore	1 100 00
Total	$30,431 71

Contributions both in money and materials thankfully received at the office of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, or by the Treasurer, Edmund Wilcox, Esq., No 404 Chesnut street. 11 7 wfm6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, CAPS, FURS.

BARTALOTT & CO.,

No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.

Full and well assorted stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of

LADIES' FURS,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET

10 24 wfm2mrp Below Arch.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 No. 114 MARKET Street.

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 138 South TENTH Street, 9 18 6] Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 10 20 tjl

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 4 smw 8rp Philadelphia.

THE ORIGINAL

SIGN PAINTERS.

C. F. WHITMAN & BRO.,

No. 243 RACE STREET.

Neat, Quick, Cheap. Particular attention paid to Gilding on Glass. 11 3 1m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 2 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES, AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST

HAVE MADE A GREAT

EDUCTION IN PRICES

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamisse,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

11 6 1m

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

FROM AUCTION,

Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves.
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.

Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality imported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1 25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair 10 23

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street.

CARPETS & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE FIRST QUALITY

LYONS VELVETS.

EXPENSIVE SHAWLS

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FULL LINE OF SILKS.

FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS.

11 2 mws

BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning one lot of good quality all-wool Blankets for $4 per pair; 1 do., at $5 25 per pair (these have been selling at $7 50 by the case); 1 do., large size, at $7 50 per pair; 1 lot at $10 per pair; these are the same we sold last year for over $20 per pair; Crib Blankets, $1 each; Crib Blankets, every size and quality made; Colored Blankets; Ironing Blankets. We ask an especial examination of the set of Blankets, as we believe them below competition now, and about as low as they were before the war. We also say, buy your Blankets at once, as they will surely be higher.

H. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1021 MARKET Street.
10 27

DRY GOODS.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in the city of every grade,

FROM $1 50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Scotch Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $3. [10 18m

Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9 $10, $11, $12 and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Bleiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Borered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

9 5 T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
No. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

WHITE SHIRTS TO BE SUPERSEDED

THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT

Will save the Expense of White Shirts;
Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing;
Improve the Appearance;
Save Time in Dressing;
Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;
Preserve a Cleanly Exterior;
Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health;
Give joy to the Household;
Make Travelling Pleasant;
Save your Money; and
Keep your Wife in a good humor.

ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

MANUFACTORY.

11 9 fmw1m] No. 44 S. THIRD Street, 2d story.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.

SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75 usual price $5 00.

BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

WELCH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.

Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. (11 6 2m

T. L. JACOBS,

No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,

No. 40 North NINTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, P.

Particular attention giving to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

H. F. BUTLER,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 142 South EIGHTH St.

11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 3ip PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 15 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT.

Manufactured by

R. KAYRE, No. 68 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 68 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 9 6 6p

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

RELIGIOUS SERVICES *At the Congregational Church in Frankford.*—The First Church, Frankford road and Montgomery avenue, was filled last evening with a fine audience, to listen to a sermon by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Fairley, on "Morning Cloud Christians." He choose for the substance of his remarks the following text:—

"O Ephraim, what shall I do unto thee? O Judah, what shall I do unto thee? For your goodness is as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away".—*Hosea* vi. 4.

The two terms Judah and Ephraim comprehend the whole of that ancient people, the Jews, who emphatically, and by way of eminence and honor, were called the people of God—God's own people.

The term Ephraim comprehends the ten tribes which revolted under Jeroboam. The term Judah comprehends the two tribes Judah and Benjamin, who remained faithful to the house of David. The two terms, throughout the whole of the prophecy, are used to denote the whole people of Israel in general.

I. A character described.

II. A solemn remonstrance in the name of God, with persons answering to this description.

The general character of the chosen people was discussed in an able and thorough manner, and also the comparison between the Jews and the Christians made with great effect.

Episcopal Services at the Church of the Redeemer.—This church, at Swanson and Catharine streets, had a large congregation assembled last evening, to listen to a very eloquent discourse, delivered by Rev. Washington B. Erben.

Subject—"Love of Christ the true mark of a Christian."

"He that loveth me shall be loved by my Father. I will love him, and will manifest myself to him."—*St. John* xiv., 21.

The question of what constitutes a Christian was then dwelt upon at great length, and the illustrations and comparisons were made with masterly effect.

Services at Green Hill Presbyterian Church.—The evening services at the Green Hill Presbyterian Church have been of so interesting a character during some time past, as to attract large and appreciative audiences. The seats on these occasions are free, and what is meant by that is, that all are welcomed to the house, and comfortably provided for in such a manner as to make them feel as though they were at ease, without infringing upon the rights of any one. This Christian spirit was established, we believe, by the present amiable pastor, and it has proved very advantageous. The Rev. F. L. Robbins delivered the sermon. We present our readers with the subject, and the heads of the discourse:

Subject—The Social Influences of Cities.

First. One of the profoundly deep wants of human nature is society; and society is founded not on accident, or self-election, or common interest, but upon the eternal necessities of human nature.

Second. In recounting the influences that act with modifying power on men's manners, opinions, character, and destiny (next to that of religion), before all others, the influence of society and social companionship is most potent and transforming.

Third. The most obvious use of society in relation to man's social mind, is for relaxation and recreation. And, taking our American society as it is, with its overheated atmosphere and vitiating influences, the serious question arises, What course must a man pursue, what maxims of duty and views of life adopt, so that his intercourse with his fellow-men, in social relations, shall be for his and their good, so that this powerful institution shall be a help, and discipline, and an educator for good and not for evil?

Fourth. The remainder of the discourse was devoted to pointing out the remedy for counteracting the evils which afflict American society, and especially in our largest cities:—

First. Legal prohibition.

Second. Home, with its pure influences upon the developing character of children and youth.

Third. Evangelical teaching and influences acting upon the masses.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—This time-honored church, located on Third street, below Pear, in the Fifth Ward, was well filled last evening. After devotional exercises it was announced that the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School would open their annual festival in about two weeks, at which fancy and useful articles would be sold, suitable for Christmas gifts. All persons desiring to assist in the preparation of the Fair should confer with the teachers of the school. This announcement having been made, the

Rev. Mr. Newton, who recently succeeded his father as rector of the church, delivered an eloquent sermon. He selected for his text that portion of Genesis relative to the birthright of Esau. The reverend gentleman, in discussing this event, endeavored to show that the birthright, the value of which was prospective, was regarded by Esau as simply spiritual, and that he parted with it pretty much upon the same principle that men are continually selling their birthrights every day.

The Liberian Missionary Society.—The first public annual meeting of the Committee of the Liberian Church was held last evening at the Church of the Epiphany, Thirteenth and Chesnut streets. Addresses were made by Bishop Payne, Dr. Newton Leeds, and others, setting forth the objects of the movement. At the last Convention of the Episcopal Church, it was decided to direct attention to Liberia with a view of making the mission in that republic a self-sustaining one. To this end it is proposed to educate colored men and forward them to Liberia, and by other means assist them in maintaining the Church organization independent of the Church in this country. Bishop Payne, in his address, referred to the fact that under existing circumstances many of the ministers now in Liberia engage in mercantile pursuits, or hold civil offices under the Liberian Government.

At the present time the President, Vice-President, Attorney-General, and Secretary of State are Presbyterian ministers. The excuse for this is that there are so few educated men in Liberia that they must take part in the Government. Bishop Payne urged upon the audience the necessity of placing the ministers of the Episcopal Church in a position where they can be free from trade, and will not enter the civil offices. Other speakers urged that Liberia now presented an opening for the people of this country to extend true and efficient aid to the blacks. In Liberia the colored man has established his ability to sustain himself. A republic is thoroughly organized and recognized among the nations of the earth. It has treaties with most of the great powers. Having shown their ability to govern and sustain themselves as a nation, they must now have assistance, which will result in making them independent of us in ecclesiastical matters.

Laying a Corner-Stone.—On Saturday afternoon a large number of persons assembled at the corner of Twelfth and Oxford streets, to witness the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Lutherbaum Church, of which the Rev. N. M. Price is pastor.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone were commenced by singing, led by the Union Singing Society, after which a prayer was offered up by the Rev. William Crowell. An address was then delivered by the Rev. J. Chambers, during which he appealed to the people to aid with their money in completing the enterprise just commenced. Rev. P. S. Henson followed in an appropriate address.

The congregation connected with this enterprise numbers nearly two hundred, and for the past six months have worshipped in a room in the vicinity of the present location for the new church edifice. The lot selected fronts on Twelfth, Oxford, and Fawn streets, and is in the midst of a thickly settled neighborhood. The building now underway is 36 by 68 feet, and fronts on Oxford street, and will be used until a larger edifice is erected on Twelfth street. It will be of stone, and capable of seating 350 persons. A gallery is to be erected at one end.

Saint Andrew's Lutheran Church.—The congregation of this church, in charge of the Rev. Dr. Stork, have purchased the lot at the southwest corner of Broad and Arch streets, and design to erect upon it a stone edifice early next spring. The building will be of the pure Gothic style, with two lofty spires. The materials used in building will be sienite stone, with drab stone door and window facings.

Call Accepted.—The Rev. Chester D. Hartranft, formerly of Philadelphia, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Theological Seminary of New Brunswick, N. J., has received and accepted a call from the Second Church of New Brunswick.

Centenary Services were held yesterday in the Fifth Street M. E. Church. In the afternoon a children's meeting was held, and in the evening a centenary address was delivered.

Anniversaries.—The Sunday Schools attached to the Salem and Kensington M. E. Churches held anniversaries yesterday afternoon.

ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.—Recorder Eneu, on Saturday, committed taree boys for theft. They gave the names of Jacob Garren, John Winters, and Jerry C. Bertrand. They pilfered paper from the warehouse of William H. Flitcraft & Co., Fifth and Minor streets. The paper was carried off in broad daylight, one of the purchasers of it having been actually taken to the store and directed to pick it up from the floor, which he did, and then carried it off. Thirteen bundles, valued at two hundred and sixty dollars, were removed, being taken first to Fifth and Market streets, and thence to a saloon on Chesnut street, where one of the defendants, Bertrand, lodged.

The officers overheard a portion of a conversation, and found that the boys were concerned with Bertrand in the larceny. They were arraigned on Saturday afternoon, with Bertrand, upon the charge, when the following testimony was elicited:—

W. H. Flitcraft, of the firm of W. H. Flitcraft & Co., paper dealers, southeast corner of Fifth and Minor streets, deposed that on examination they had discovered that there had been thirteen bundles of printing paper, valued at about two hundred and fifty dollars, stolen from their establishment. Some of the bundles which were stolen had been recovered and were identified.

Samuel Gillrey testified that they saw two young men drop several packages of paper on the pavement at Fifth and Market streets on Friday last.

Thomas McAvoy, porter, testified that his stand was at the corner of Fifth and Market streets; that the two young men engaged him to take several bundles of paper to the lager beer saloon No. 533 Chesnut street; that the barkeeper paid him the porterage.

Patrick Tull, another porter, testified to hauling paper for defendants during the early part of the week; the barkeeper at the saloon paid him for hauling it.

F. P. Bergmann, barkeeper, No. 533 Chesnut street, testified that Bertrand was a lodger in the house; that he asked him (witness) if he would take charge of a lot of paper for him if he had it brought there; witness said he had no objection; witness paid porterage on three different lots, Bertrand paying him in return.

W. D. Morton, No. 18 Decatur street, testified that he knew Bertrand by sight; purchased paper of him; on Friday morning last he brought a sample, and witness bought three or four bundles, giving him sixteen cents a pound for it.

John W. Rudolph, No. 410 Arch street, testified that he knew Bertrand by sight); had purchased of him; from the sample which he (Bertrand) showed witness, he supposed the paper to be somewhat damaged; paid him eleven cents a pound for it; witness went with prisoner to a place in North street for the paper; after he had opened the package he found the paper so good that he feared that Bertrand had obtained it dishonestly; he hunted him up and made inquiry, and Bertrand assured him that he had traded for it in an honest way, and had got it very low.

The Recorder asked Bertrand if he had anything to say. He claimed that he bought the paper from a man in one of the cells, who was taken down to prison last Friday; that the man called at his house some time ago, in the night, and wanted to know if he did not want to buy a lot of paper. He said that he would buy anything that he could make money off honestly, and bargained with the man to deliver the paper at No. 533 Chesnut street. Winters, one of the youths, said that he and Garren were hired by some person to carry the paper to Fifth and Market streets, who paid them two dollars; that he did not know the man. The prisoners were each held in default of $2500 bail to answer.

OUR FIREMEN.—The drivers of the various Steam Fire Engine Companies have organized a Beneficial Society, and elected the following officers:—President, Hugh McKinney, of the Philadelphia Engine; Vice-President, Jacob Zell, of the Fairmount Engine; Secretary, William Buddy, Mechanic Engine; Assistant Secretary, Huch Cochran, Southwark Engine; Treasurer, William Stewart, Philadelphia Hose; Visiting Committee, Philip Kensil, William Penn Hose; George Young, Franklin Hose; William Jackson, Good Will Engine.

The Delaware Engine Company will soon have their new house completed. It will be a very handsome improvement.

The Franklin Hose Company have procured 800 feet of new forcing hose.

The Lafayette Hose Company are making arrangements for an excursion to a neighboring city.

A delegation of firemen, from Lynn, Massachusetts, visited our city during the past week, and were the guests of the William Penn Hose Company.

A committee of the America, No. 6, of New York, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, and were taken in charge by a committee belonging to the Hibernia Engine Company.

The new steam fire engine, building in this city for the Cornplanter Fire Company, of Venango county, Pa., will be completed this week. Her pump is four inches.

INQUEST BY THE CORONER.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held by Coroner Daniels on the body of Ephraim Gribby, a teamster on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was killed by being run over on Friday last, at Twentieth and Market streets. The testimony was as follows:—John W. Biddle sworn—Reside at No. 1921 Market street; saw Gribby sitting on front part of car; he attempted to spring off the car and fell under it; the two front wheels passed him, when he attempted to get up, and the two hind wheels passed over his body; assisted in getting the body from under the car.

Officer Kilpatrick sworn—Reside at No. 3 Azela street; about 5 o'clock was standing at Twenty-first and Market streets; a man told me a teamster was run over; saw cars coming down grade quite rapidly; succeeded in stopping them; found Gribby lying on a cellar-door, where some one had placed him; assisted in carrying body to Station House.

The jury returned the following verdict:—That the said Ephraim Gribby came to his death by being run over by a freight-train of cars, at Twentieth and Market streets.

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOR.—William Albright was arrested by High Constable Clark on Saturday night, at Fifth and Christian streets, on the charge of inciting to riot. The Shiffler Hose Company was passing at the time, and it is alleged he threw a piece of brick into the crowd. His arrest saved him from violence, as he was surrounded by the enraged members of the company, eager to inflict summary punishment upon him. Yesterday morning he had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week, 446 loads of hay and 50 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay Market, North Seventh street. The supply was about the usual average, and the prices last quoted were well maintained. Best quality Timothy hay sold at $1·85@1·90 per 100 lbs.; mixed and inferior at $1·70@1·80. Straw sold at $1·50@1·55 per 100 lbs.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Antoine Smith, an Italian, was robbed in Baker street, above Seventh, on Saturday night, of a silver watch and fifty dollars in cash. He was knocked down in the street, and the money and watch stolen while he was down. The noise attracted an officer to the spot, but he was too late to capture the offenders.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Prenchers' Meeting for the ensuing year:—President, W. Cooper; Vice-President, S. Vansant; Secretary, G. W. F. Graeff; Treasurer, S. Irwin; Standing Committee, C. J. Little, J. W. Jackson, and G. B. Dobbins. It was stated at the meeting that over $40,000 had been contributed in this city towards Dickinson College.

MASONIC VISIT.—A delegation of the Masonic fraternity of this city, composed in part of Knights Templar, and accompanied by the Liberty Cornet Band, will leave the depot at Broad and Prime streets this evening for Baltimore, to take part in the dedication of the new Masonic Hall in that city, on Tuesday evening. The "brethren of the mystic tie" will be present in large numbers.

SLIGHT FIRE AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A fire occurred on Saturday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, in the grocery store of Mr. J. Settle, northwest corner of Twenty-third and Lombard streets, which was extinguished before much damage was done. Mr. Settle and his wife were seriously burned by some oil taking fire.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A PASSENGER RAILWAY.—A young man named Taylor Caskey, aged 21 years, was run over, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by a car on the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad, and injured so severely that he died in three hours afterwards. The accident happened at Coulkrod and Main streets, Frankford.

CHOLERA CASES.—During the past week 13 cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health. During the same period, 5 deaths from the disease were reported at the office of the Registrar. The deaths were in the following Wards:—First Ward 1, Fourteenth 1, Eighteenth 2, Nineteenth 1.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, I. O. O. F.—The semi-annual session will take place to-morrow morning, at the Hall, North Sixth street, commencing at 9 o'clock, Grand Master George Fling presiding.

STORE ROBBED.—The store of D. H. Bowen, No. 242 Richmond street, was entered early yesterday morning, and robbed of some $300 worth of boots and shoes.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a stable in Belgrade street, above Lehigh avenue, owned by John Harvey, was slightly damaged by fire.

—The total amount of tobacco produced throughout the world is estimated as follows:—Asia, 309,900,000; Europe, 281,844,500; America, 248,280,500; Africa, 24,300,000; Australia, 714,000; making in all 995,039,000 pounds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.

SUNNYBANK. By the author of "Alone," "Husbands and Homes," etc. 12mo.

BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols. 16mo.

BIGLOW PAPERS. Second series. 12mo.

MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. With highly colored illustrations. 12mo.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of Anti-Christ, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. G. Gregory, M.A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. P. Jolliffe. Price, $1·25. For sale by

JAMES S. CLAXTON,

(Successor to William S. & Alfred Martien,)

11 10 1m No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1867-8. PUBLISHED OF GOPSILL'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE DIRECTORY, Etc. Etc.

The necessity for a reliable Directory in so large a mercantile city as this is apparent to every business man; it is an actual want, and unless accurate, is useless, and instead of a true guide and index to its business interests, is a matter of annoyance.

The publisher, from long experience in the publication of similar works, of which the Pennsylvania State Business Directory is a specimen proposes at the solicitation of a number of influential merchants of this city who have suffered from the inaccuracies of former editions, to publish the above Directory from an actual and carefully prepared canvass of the city by an efficient and experienced corps of canvassers, thoroughly educated to the business.

The work will contain a FULL CITY DIRECTORY, A COMPLETE BUSINESS AND STREET DIRECTORY, and such use ul miscellaneous information as shall form a complete guide to the Mercantile Banking, Insurance, Religious, and other interests of the city.

In a city comprising so large a number of streets, so greatly scattered, and in which such a vast amount of changes have been made during the past few years, the actual want of a systematically arranged and carefully compiled street and avenue Directory is apparent to every citizen and business man who has recourse to the Directory and especially to the stranger, who is entirely unacquainted with the location and numeralization of the streets.

The form of the Street Directory will be so arranged as to give at a glance the beginning of the street with any other name it may formerly have had, with its intersections right and left, and numbers thereon to its end, and will form a feature of the work, exhibiting not only the extent and number of the streets, but giving, from any stand-point, definite and correct information of any locality sought.

With the reputation of past publications, which have afforded perfect satisfaction, it will be his aim to make this book equal, if not superior, to any issued by him, and requests that the canvassers for this work will be afforded the necessary information they require for it as without such aid a reliable Directory cannot be issued.

As an advertising medium merchants and others will find this an excellent opportunity; terms will be made known by the canvassers, and in no case will the payment be sanctioned till the book is published.

Each canvasser is prepared to show his authority signed by the compiler, setting forth his power to act. All others are swindlers.

The following are the prices for extras (which is invariably paid in advance), provided the agent gives a printed receipt, and produces his authority:—

Putting individual name in caps..... 25
" " " " double caps..... 3·00
" firm " " caps..... 50
" " " " double caps..... 5·00
Putting any number letters to follow name, not exceeding 25 letters..... 25
Putting any number letters over 25 and not exceeding 50..... 50
Putting any number letters over 50, and not exceeding 100..... 1·00
For each extra heading in business directory..... 25

JAMES GOSPILL, Publisher,
11 9tmw10t] ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.
No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Rooms 16 and 18.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

300 pages, $1·50.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

500 pages, $2·00.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

1000 pages, $3·00.

FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.

ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA

AT THE

"Evening Telegraph" Steam Job Printing Rooms

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,

9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

HENRY C. FOX,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

S. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.

PHILADELPHIA. [11 6 1mrp

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BATEMAN CONCERT.
On FRIDAY EVENING, November 23,
ONLY NIGHT OF ROSSINI'S
"STABAT MATER."
SOLOISTS:
M'ME PAREPA,
MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD.
The Choruses by the
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
Numbering upwards of 300 voices, and constituting the most prominent choirs in Philadelphia, assisted by a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY PERFORMERS,
LED BY MR. CARL ROSA.
Conductor.....MR. CARL SENTZ.
PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR to any part of the house; secured seats, 50c extra; may be had at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler.
SPECIAL NOTICE—TICKETS OF ADMISSION, PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH (without reserved seats), may be had to-day as above. The number of admission tickets will be *strictly limited* to the capacity of the Academy, and all the seats in the upper circle reserved for the use of the purchasers of these admission tickets.

SATURDAY, November 24,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
Positively last appearance of the
BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE.
ADMISSIONS—ONE DOLLAR EACH.
(*Seats secured without extra charge.*)
May be had to-day at Trumpler's Music Store. [11 19

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20.
LAST WEEK OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
and revival of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in which MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Will appear in his GREAT IMPERSONATION of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
The performance will conclude with
THE TWO BUZZARDS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 24,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Prices as usual.
Monday, November 26, first production of the Prize Play by Dion Boucicault, entitled
THE LONG STRIKE,
in which Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH will appear.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N.E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7¾.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
CHANGE OF BILL EVERY NIGHT.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, November 19
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
Cardinal Richelieu (last time).....Edwin Booth
De Baradas.....Mr. Barton Hill
Tuesday—EDWIN BOOTH as THE STRANGER and DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
In compliance with many requests
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
WILL GIVE A FAREWELL MATINEE
At 2 o'clock on SATURDAY, November 24,
when will be presented, for the last time,
HAMLET.
Box sheet now open for the Matinee.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
MR. DAN BRYANT
LAST NIGHTS OF SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
SHAMUS O'BRIEN;
OR,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
with its grand scenes and great cast.
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN FOUR DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
with Songs and Dances.
Friday — FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT. A Great Bill.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
TWO SPLENDID DRAMAS.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20,
Will be acted the Drama, called
PENDEN VALE;
OR, THE HAUNTED CAVE.
Lawrence Lynwood.....Mr. Delafield
FANCY DANCE, MISS THOMPSON.
To conclude with the
LONE MAN OF THE OCEAN.
Jack Jolly.....Robert Jones
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 40 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Gallery, 20 cents; Private Boxes, $3 and $5; Single Seats Private Boxes, 75c.
Doors open at a quarter before 7 o'clock. Curtain will rise at precisely half-past 7. The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when seats may be secured without extra charge.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
until further notice, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.

THE GREAT BATEMAN COMBINATION-CONCERT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, November 23,
promises to be the greatest success of the season. The sale of tickets commences to-morrow, and there will be a great rush for them. Parties who desire
CHOICE SEATS
can avoid the crowd by securing their seats at the
BOOK STAND
in the CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 11 16 6t

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will be held at Wenderoth Taylor & Brown's Art Gallery, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, commencing NOVEMBER 19 1866 continuing open during the week. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be procured at No. 921 Chesnut street.
11 19 6t* MRS. E. C. HOYT, President.

READINGS BY R. CULVER AND H. GUYON (Elocutionists), in WASHINGTON HALL, Spring Garden and Eighth streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 21, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door. 11 19 3t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS a fine collection of Paintings of the French, German, and Belgian Schools of Art. Open daily. Will close December 10th. Admission, 25 cents. 11 13 6t*

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras,
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16s

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months.....$8·00
Terms for self practice 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8s

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 15

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [9 26

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and main Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31e 2m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.
We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.
Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 15 Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 26§

FINE CHOCOLATE
CONFECTIONS,
MANUFACTURED FROM
NEW COCOA BEANS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street.
10 22 mwa tf

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS,
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.
The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 3 mwfm

MEDICAL.

USE THE
"BRONCHOIDS"
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.
ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"
Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.
None genuine without the written signature of
JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [11 14 wfm12t

CHEROKEE CURE,
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.
THE CHEROKEE CURE
Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.
Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.
Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.
Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker street, New York

CHEROKEE REMEDY
Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Uretura, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the
CHEROKEE INJECTION,
does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female, during recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.
Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection, " " $2. " " $5.
The Cherokee "Cure," "Remedy," and "Injection," are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us in *perfect confidence.* We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 mwfsrp No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth; Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 5

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN-CRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases twenty-four hours.
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female do. $

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND H

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1866.

A Mississippi Decision and its Results.

THE "Supreme Court of Mississippi" has just decided that the Government of that State during the Rebellion was rightful, legal, and constitutional—a Government *de jure* as well as *de facto*. This, of course, is not the theory maintained by the Government of the United States, which has constantly held that the Rebel State Governments were mere usurpations; Governments in fact, it is true, but having no rightful or constitutional basis. It was the proposed recognition of these Rebel State Governments by General Sherman, in his memorable negotiations with the Rebel General Johnston, that chiefly called down upon his scheme the summary and overwhelming disapprobation of the Government. And it was only upon the theory that these governments were usurping and revolutionary, that President Johnson was justified in treating them as part and parcel of the Rebellion, and overthrowing them by military force.

This decision would seem to put the knife to the throat of the present arrangement *called* a State Government in Mississippi; for, if said decision be correct, then the rightful, legal, and constitutional Government of Mississippi, viz.: the one that existed during the Rebellion, has been overthrown, and the present concern is a mere usurpation. The present arrangement there, called a State Government, has no kind of connection with, did not grow out of, and was not the constitutional successor of that State Government which the gentlemen now calling themselves the Supreme Court of Mississippi have just decided was the "rightful, legal, and constitutional" Government of the State of Mississippi. On the contrary, it dates back only a few months to a convention called not by the people, but by an agent of the executive branch of the very power that overthrew the rightful Government. Between that old "rightful, legal, and constitutional" State Government and this new concern there is a "great gulf fixed"—a chasm unspanned by any connecting link—a hiatus of State existence in which there was *no* government, but in which the will of a military officer of the United States was the only law.

We conclude, therefore, from this "decision" of the "Supreme Court of Mississippi," that at the present time there is no "legal, rightful, or constitutional" State Government existing within the limits once occupied by the State of Mississippi.

The New York Senatorship.

THE term of the Hon. Ira Harris expires on the 4th of March, 1867. The duty of electing a successor devolves upon the Legislature just chosen. In connection with that position the name of the Hon. Horace Greeley has been suggested. Looking at the post merely in the light of a reward for party services, there is no man who can compete in his claims to it with Mr. Greeley. From the outset of the struggle in favor of the Republican party, he has been the foremost advocate of all its doctrines; and we may safely say that its success was more due to him than to any other man in the United States. It was "H. G." who placed Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential chair, and with but a few deviations, and this due to an honest difference of opinion, he has been since 1856 the leading spirit of the Republican party. Heretofore he has been slighted, and high positions of honor, trust, and profit given to men who were not fitted to unlatch the shoes of the editor of the *Tribune*. Let justice be at last meted out, and Mr. Greeley be given the post of Senator.

But even had he not the pre-eminent claims he has upon the party, his ability, sterling honesty, and long familiarity with public life, point to him as the man of all others suited to grace the Senate. No one dare impugn either his honesty or his talents. He stands far above all other competitors as *the* man for the place. The following letter shows that he is willing to accept the position. It is manly, and just such a letter as we would have expected. We say to our sister State, as an act of justice and an act of wisdom, make Horace Greeley your Senator:

OFFICE OF THE "TRIBUNE," NEW YORK, November 14.—Dear Sir:—In your leader of the 12th instant, you say that I ought to make known my views and wishes with regard to the United States Senatorship in prospect. I comply with your suggestion.

I shall certainly accept the Senatorship, and endeavor to discharge its duties, should I be elected. And I shall be gratified to learn that our newly chosen Legislature shall judge me the man for the place. I believe this fully answers your requisition.

And now allow me to add that, should the members be importuned, or button-holed, or bored, to vote for me, or in any manner solicited to act otherwise in the premises than as their convictions of public duty shall dictate, it will not be the fault of Yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

To the Editor of the *Journal*, Newburg, N. Y.

A GOOD SPEECH.—We are glad to read a very able and timely speech delivered on last Friday night, by the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, the newly appointed Senator from New Jersey. It shows that the loyal cause in the Senate is about to receive an accession to its ranks of no mean order. Messrs. Cattell and Frelinghuysen are worthy representatives of the new order of things that prevails in New Jersey.

Shall the Government Resume?

THE *Tribune* of Saturday says:—

"The eight Wall street firms which regulate the price of gold, making it cheap when they have it to lend and dear when they choose to call it in, are at their wit's end to keep up the premium, and would be utterly swamped if Secretary McCulloch would only buy up and extinguish some kind of public debt with his surplus gold. Our markets are glutted with produce and fabrics; and all know that, unless there shall be a fresh debauch of paper money, prices of nearly everything must be lower.

"Now, then, is the time—if Congress and the Treasury could be induced to think so—to resume specie payments. Those who are not ready never will be. If a year and a half of peace, with an abundant revenue and a diminishing debt, have not sufficed for preparation, twenty years would not answer any better. In fact, there are to-day more debt and more pecuniary interest in the way of resumption than there were in June, 1865. We shall never resume unless we try to; and whenever we really try we shall resume. And, since we are to have a season of declining prices and stagnant trade, why not resolve to go down to hard-pan at once? Let us resume—there is nothing wanting but the will—and have specie prices for labor, produce, and goods. Then, thousands will invest in railroad-making, building, etc. etc., who are now deterred by the consideration that what costs $15,000 will be worth but $10,000 when we get down to rock-bottom, as we surely must and shall. Do let us descend from the clouds, and stand once more on *terra firma*. If this was ever right, it is right generally, and is especially right now."

—To a limited extent, we agree with the *Tribune*. A return to specie payment would beyond all doubt, be desirable, were it not for certain considerations—one of which is that the return at the present time is simply impossible. Our contemporary argues in favor of using the gold in the Treasury vaults to cancel the currency, and, by throwing it on the market, cause a decline in gold. We tried that once before. The Government sought to cause a fall in gold by glutting the market with its specie. It utterly failed. The appearance of more gold only increased the demand, and the premium ascended instead of descended. We think that the Secretary is acting like a financier of the first class, as he doubtless is by his course at the present time. He is contracting quite rapidly enough for the present. As long as capital dislodged from Government securities has no place for investment, he is dislodging it quite fast enough. Until Congress has met and adopted a funding plan which will insure Consols similar to those of Great Britain, we do not favor rapid extinguishment. Mr. McCulloch probably appreciates the necessities of the nation, as he is well fitted, by character and position, to judge of the national wants.

Meanwhile, we must look elsewhere for relief. It must come through the proper apportionment of the revenue. The Internal Revenue system is working admirably. Mr. Rollins has again and again demonstrated his admirable fitness for the post of Commissioner, and the whole plan is working, under his management, as well as could be hoped for. But it is not on the Internal Revenue that we must lean. Our taxes are paid in currency, and currency is not what is needed to pay interest in gold on the national debt. We need a vigorous and effective protective tariff. From that we will derive taxes *in gold* sufficient to secure the payment of the interest by the revenue derived from that source. When that is done and Congress consulted, we can talk about resumption: as it is, with thirty days before Congress meets, we hope the Secretary will take no step without its advice.

Not Principle, but Prejudice.

THE *Age* seeks to steady itself against the impartial-suffrage blasts that are now sweeping through the Democratic organization, by assuming the virtue of *not abandoning principle*. But "principle," in the sense in which it is used by our contemporary, is something which has its root in reason. It would puzzle any one, we think, to show what ground of *principle* there is in basing the elective franchise upon the color of a man's skin. Why not as well upon the color of his eyes, or his hair, or upon his height, or his weight avoirdupois? It is not a man's physical accidents that vote, but the *personality*—the thinking, choosing, reasoning, immortal being. What the *Age* calls its "principle" is nothing more than an absurd *prejudice*, utterly indefensible at the bar of reason, and at war with the plainest dictates of justice.

FINE PAINTINGS.—There is now on exhibition at Birch & Son's Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, a collection of over one hundred paintings, by distinguished American and European artists. The sale takes place to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Vote of the Large Cities.

New York city and county	113,585
Philadelphia city and county	103,000
Brooklyn and Kings county	48,919
Cincinnati and Hamilton county	40,448
Baltimore city and county	21,600
St. Louis city and county	21,135
Chicago and Cook county	20,945
Boston and Suffolk county	14,570

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by the

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and
HON ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. HASSLER.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. THIRD Street.

11 14rp 1 WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ALL WHO are looking for business to call and examine the American Cow Milker, patented March 28, 1865—a sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows, never before introduced in this state. There never was a patent issued from the Patent Office which has sold so readily as this 360 counties have been sold within 35 days, and many more engaged by the most cautious and prudent business men. It milks the four teats of a cow at once. It imitates the calf—draws, and stops drawing to swallow. It milks cows in one-third the time. It is cheap and durable; weight only four pounds. It is self adjusting; will fit any cow. It will milk three-teated cows as well as any. Easily worked, not liable to get out of order, and is perfectly agreeable to the cow. Come one and all and pass your judgment upon the most valuable invention of the nineteenth century. An opportunity is now offered to enterprising men, with large or small capital, which does not present itself more than once in a lifetime. Call on American Cow Milking Machine Company, No. 413 CHESNUT Street. 11 19 6trp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.

730 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

THE MEETING OF

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

American Freedmen's Union Commission,

WILL BE HELD

On Thursday Evening Next,

NOVEMBER 22,

AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE,

President of the Commission, will Preside.

Addresses will be delivered by

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS,

JUDGE BOND, of Baltimore,

And Other Distinguished Gentlemen.

Particulars in regard to tickets in morning papers. 1t

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

THE GREAT ORATOR,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20.

SUBJECT:—"THE DANGER OF THE HOUR."

Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 14 tf

GREAT ATTRACTION.

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 15,

AT THE

NEW LIBERTY HALL,

LOMBARD Street above Seventh, the

GREAT UNION FAIR,

For the Benefit of the

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH,

where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.

Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount of cash for the above object. And a splendid Silver-mounted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the club receiving the largest number of votes. And one of "Ray's Patent Library Rerister," to be awarded to the Sabbath School receiving the largest number of votes. 11 17 11t

PERUVIAN SYRUP: A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

supplies the Blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving strength, vigor, and new life to the whole system.

If the thousands who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weakness, etc., would but test the virtues of the Peruvian Syrup, the effect would not only astonish themselves, but would please all their friends; for instead of feeling cross, "all gone," and miserable, they would be cheerful, vigorous, and active.

A DISTINGUISHED JURIST WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS:—

"I have tried the Peruvian Syrup, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass.

A 32-page pamphlet will be sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

AMESBURY, Mass., October 15, 1863.

Mr. Grace—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted grievously for several weeks with a severe abscess upon my side, I used several remedies for its eradication without receiving any relief, until I applied your salve, which effected a speedy and permanent cure. I therefore feel happy to certify my confidence in its virtues.

Yours, with respect, JAMES BEAN.

I certify to the truthfulness of the above statement.

H. S. DEARBORN, M. D.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents a box. 11 19 2t8

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

10 15 mw13m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

CARTERS TAKE NOTICE.—THE most convenient deposit for DIRT AND BALLAST in the city, on the SOUTH WHARF, at the Navy Yard. 11 19 2t*

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 13m4p] No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

Offer For Sale a Large Assortment

OF

EUROPEAN FANCY GOODS.

REAL BRONZES,

FINE CLOCKS, ETC.,

RICH JEWELRY,

ENGLISH PLATED WARE,

PLATED CUTLERY.

SILVER-WARE, ETC.

14 fmwtJ1]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Great Reduction in Prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Will Offer from To-Day their Fine Stock

OF

Silks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods,
Velvets,
Cloaks, Etc.,

At a reduction of from TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT. from the prices they were sold at early in the season.

Believing as we do, that we have, from what our customers tell us, the most varied, best assorted, and largest stock of DRY GOODS in Philadelphia, here is a chance for purchasers seldom to be met with. We will not be undersold by any house in this city or any other city. 11 19 mwf3trp

LYONS VELVETS.

BEST MAKES OF

LYONS VELVETS,

FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PURPLE VELVET CLOTH,

FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES,

JUST RECEIVED.

JAS R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FROSTED BEAVER CLOTH,

SPLENDID QUALITY.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

11 19 6trp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR.

A large assortment of NEW STYLE CLOTHS, just opened, at REDUCED PRICES

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FINE OLD

RYE

WHISKY,

Of Exceeding Richness

and Purity,

IN BOTTLES AND

DEMIJOHNS,

11 19 mwf6mrp

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

NO. 1310 CHESNUT STREET.

MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY.

This Company have Manufactured Expressly for my Sales

LINEN CAMBRIC MAGIC RUFFLING.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

11 14 6trp

FINE OPERA GLASSES

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

10 18tr No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

BALLAD SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 South NINETEENTH Street. 11*

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHEAP SALE.

250 PIECES

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEN,

MARKED DOWN.

Persons wanting

TABLE LINENS,

Should avail themselves of this opportunity to get

BARGAINS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

9 17 (12 3trp] No. 828 ARCH Street.

PARIS DRESS GOODS

AT A SACRIFICE,

FROM AUCTION SALES.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

In Endless Variety,

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION,

AT M'ELROY'S,

No. 11 South NINTH Street,

10 25 thstu2t4p ABOVE CHESNUT.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE,

Will open to-day—

One case (1200 yards of Unbleached Canton Flannel, at 25 cents. Same goods we sold at 33 cents six weeks ago.

Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.

White Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37c., etc.

White Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 45, 47, 50 cents.

Red and Grey Flannels, all qualities.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75, etc. etc.

Gents' Merino Vests, 75 cents, $1, 1·25, $1·50, $2, etc. etc.

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

Marseilles Bureau Covers, from Auction.

Cheapest all wool Blankets in the city.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Large lot from New York.

Ladies' and Gents' Fleeced Gloves.

Misses' Cloth Gloves, all sizes and colors.

Ladies' Cloth Gloves, desirable colors, cheap.

Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 75c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

Misses' and Ladies' Balmorals, cheap.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—The "Small Profit, Quick Sale" system enables us to turn our stock often, and to meet "Low Prices" with much satisfaction, both to ourselves and customers. 10 29 5

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfm6mrp] No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

J. T. GALLAGHER,

LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,

Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,

All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. [9 28 tmw3m

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,

AT

89.

These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY,

FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,

And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, his being a great protection in case of loss.

We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD St.

10 31 tf3p

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 309 and 311 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Billes,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
OSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 3m

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

Have now ready for sale the most

COMPLETE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

Which they have ever offered, comprising everything usually found in a

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

AT THE

LOWEST CASH RATES.

10 5 fmw t12 26]

COOK & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

Have Received (by Steamer "Peruvian,")

Ladies' Fleeced Hose, at 48, 55, and 68 cents.

Gents' Fleeced Half Hose, 55 cents.

Ladies' Regular Made Hose, 45, 55, 62 cents.

Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·50 to $4 00.

Gents' English Merino Vests, $2·87 to $5 00.

Gents' Domestic Vests and Pants, 87 cents.

As all our FOREIGN GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our

TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

Have Received in Store and in Bond,

100 CASES JULES MUMM'S WINES

CONSISTING OF,

Private Stock,
Cabinet,
Imperial Rose, and
Dry Verzenay

ALSO,

100 Baskets Heidsieck & Co.'s.
50 cases Sparkling Scharzeberg and Moselle.
25 cases Veuve Clicquot.
25 cases German Hocks,
130 octaves (20 gallons) superior Crown Sherry.
30 casks Young's Scotch Ale.
100 cases Fine Table Claret,

FOR SALE AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

8 14 mwf 4p5

CANTON GINGER.

Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8146 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER, made from Harrison Apples, just received.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

11 7rp5] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating our check on City National Bank, dated November 14, 1866, No. 406, for $150·00.

The said check having been obtained without value the payment has been stopped, and will be resisted.

MORGAN STOKES NIXON,

11 16 3t* No. 513 COMMERCE Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE HANDEL AND HAYDN CONCERTS.—The forthcoming series of Handel and Haydn Concerts, to be given at the Academy of Music, promise to be the most successful ever given by this popular Society. The efforts now making, and the liberality evinced by the gentlemen to whom the management has been intrusted, in order to insure a series of musical entertainments of the highest artistic excellence, cannot be too highly commended. Their first concert will take place on Thursday evening, December 13, when Mendelsohn's *Elijah* will be produced. The two succeeding oratorios will be *St. Paul* and *David*. The new vocalists engaged for the present season, Miss Caroline McCaffrey, Miss H. M. Alexander, Mr. George Simpson, and Dr. Guilmette, have each an enviable record. The sale of seats (at the rate of ten dollars for the three, and seven for two), for the entire season, is progressing rapidly at Trumpler's, so that to insure subscriptions at all, applications will have to be made early.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—*The Black Crook.*—The drama of *The Black Crook*, by Charles M. Barras, that has been creating so great a sensation in New York city at Niblo's, will be produced in this city, this evening, at the American Theatre, Walnut street, above Eighth, under the direction of the author, and with new and gorgeous scenery and intricate and novel machinery. The popular danseuses, Kate Pennover and Susie Summerfield, have been engaged, and will perform, with a superior ballet corps, in this piece. This drama is thoroughly romantic and sensational, and the supernatural element in it is quite strong. If half that is said about it be true, it is the greatest theatrical card of the season.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Jefferson appears again this evening at the Chesnut Street Theatre as "Rip Van Winkle," in the drama of that name, as altered by Boucicault. This personation is really one of the very best efforts of these times, and evinces very high talent in Mr. Jefferson. We fear that our play-goers do not properly appreciate his merit.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This is the last week of Mr. Edwin Booth's engagement at the Walnut. To-night he will play "Richelieu;" to-morrow "The Stranger" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan;" Wednesday, "Hamlet;" Thursday, "Petruchio" and "Romeo;" and on Saturday, at the Matinee, "Hamlet." Mr. Booth's engagement in this city has been a constant series of successes, and he is no doubt gratified at the high appreciation in which he is held by our play-goers.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Dan Bryant, the famous Irish comedian, has had such great success in his beautiful drama of *Shamus O'Brien*, that he will repeat it this week, with all its popular jigs, songs, and jokes. Mr. Bryant will close his engagement at the Arch next Saturday, and will be succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

THE FRENCH OPERA TROUPE, which was announced as intending to perform at the Academy of Music this evening, will not visit this city at present, on account of the illness of one of the artists. Ticket holders, it is also announced, will have their money refunded, by applying at the offices where their tickets were purchased.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, have overflowing houses every evening. For fun and amusement of all kinds their exhibitions are unsurpassed. The audience is in a continued roar from the beginning to the end of the entertainment.

"THE DANGER OF THE HOUR."—This is the subject of the great lecture by Wendell Phillips, Esq., at the Academy of Music to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

VALER'S WINTER GARDEN, Vine street, below Eighth. Miss Agnes Suther and, Miss Ada Iesman, and the Excelsior Orchestra every night.

A THEATRE BURNED.—A despatch dated Petersburg, Va., November 18, says:—"Phœnix Hall, the only theatre in this city, was burned at an early hour this morning. The building was insured for $800 or $900 in the Metropolitan office in New York, which covers only about half the loss. Harry Macarthur closed an engagement at the hall last night. His company lost all their wardrobes. The fire originated accidentally."

CASSIE RICHINGS IN CLOVER.—A complimentary benefit has been tendered Miss Caroline Richings in Richmond, Va., for Wednesday evening, November 21. The Richings English Opera Troupe is now in that city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A FREE FIGHT IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Last evening, shortly before 8 o'clock, a number of youngsters tied a rope across the sidewalk at Thirty-seventh street and Lancaster avenue. In consequence thereof, although the evening was moderately light, any one passing that point made intimate acquaintance with mother earth. Officer Wilcox, whose beat is in that neighborhood, as soon as he found out the innocent amusement of the young larks, arrested a couple of the most prominent. No sooner had he taken them under his wing than an outcry was raised. Forthwith, from doors and alleys, streamed a number of men and women, the parents and uncles and aunts of the young prisoners, and they forthwith rushed to the rescue of their darlings. And then ensued a battle. Officer Wilcox was soon overpowered by overwhelming odds, and placed for awhile *hors de combat*. But soon rallying his energies, he rose to his feet and manfully faced the crowd, who, still pressing on him, he drew his revolver and discharged several loads at his assailants. One shot took effect in the shoulder of Dennis Scully, inflicting a severe wound. The aspect of affairs at this point was rather cloudy, until Officer Mars came to the rescue, and between the two they surrounded the crowd, and arrested Daniel Nagle, Hannah Scully, Dennis Scully, Daniel Dennin, James Bingham, and John O'Brien. They had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who held Daniel Nagle in $1000 bail for assault and battery upon Officer Wilcox; Hannah Scully and Dennis Scully in $500 bail for the same offense. The three boys, Dennin, Bingham, and O'Brien, were sent to the House of Refuge.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.—The great event of the day is the lecture of Mr. Wendell Phillips, to come off to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, on "The Danger of the Hour." The box sheet gives assurance that it will be the most brilliant house of the season. Since he was last in Philadelphia he has been made the object of national solicitude, in having been designated by Andrew Johnson as the man who ought to be hung instead of Jefferson Davis. As the people of Philadelphia will probably not be gratified very soon with an opportunity to see the man who *won't be hung*, they can now see the man who "ought to be hung." This may, in part, explain the great demand for seats on the occasion referred to. Whilst we do not particularly admire some of the platitudes of Mr. Phillips, we are free to admit his earnest devotion to the one idea of the humanity of man. That he is an orator there can be no question, and, probably, the very flower of New England culture; as such, then, those who admire eloquence and scholarly abilities will, no doubt, be attracted to hear one who has the reputation of being, perhaps, the firmest man of the age in his advocacy of the abstract rights of man.

GREAT AND VALUABLE SALE of fine oil paintings, pastel pictures, and crystal medallions, belonging to the American Art Gallery of New York (established for the encouragement of artists), on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, in the Art Gallery, 1020 Chesnut street, by B. Scott, Jr. This is a great opportunity for lovers of fine art to buy. Every picture is to be sold positively without reserve. This collection numbers over 300 specimens of some of our most talented artists.

AN ERROR.—Our daily papers were led into an error in giving a list of appointments at the Custom House. Patrick McDonough, mentioned in the list of appointees, did not receive an appointment, and was not even an applicant for any position whatever under the Collector.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

A PARRICIDAL ATTEMPT.—Edward Plott, residing in Montgomery county, near the city limits, was arrested for committing an assault and battery upon his father with intent to kill. It appears that he has been on unpleasant terms with his father for some time past. About 6 o'clock last evening they were both in the yard together, and some angry words passed between them. Edward then knocked his father down and kicked him, and, running to a pile of cord wood near by, got a heavy stick and struck his father over the head with it. By some means or other he was frightened off, and endeavored to escape, but was stopped, and taken into custody by a citizen named Dixon, who handed him over to the charge of one of our police officers. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, who held him for a further examination.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—James McClintock was arrested yesterday for borrowing about forty dollars from a friend without asking that friend's permission. The latter, not liking such a practical joke, had James arrested and taken before Alderman Swift, to give an account of his little transaction. Not being able to do so in a satisfactory manner, the Alderman held him to bail for a further hearing.

Quite a number of corner-loungers were arrested yesterday. They were held to keep the peace, and for their future good behavior.

The usual haul of street-walkers was made last evening on our most frequented thoroughfares. Owing to the efforts of our police and the thirty days' commitment rule, this nuisance is fast abating.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—Burglaries are becoming quite frequent of late. Each day the journals have to record one or two. Last night, about nine o'clock, some burglar or burglars, taking advantage of the absence of Mr. George Ratzell and family, who had gone to church, entered the house by means of skeleton keys. The whole house was ransacked in a thorough and masterly manner, that showed the marks of a professional burglar. From one of the bureaus in the second story they secured about $1200 in Government bonds. No other property was taken, although there were many valuables within their reach. Mr. Ratzell's residence is No. 1004 Lemon street.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mary Jackson, a colored girl, who has been in the employ of Mr. Murphy, at Chesnut Hill, was arrested on Friday morning, on a charge of larceny. It appears that she, by some means or other, obtained a key that fitted the drawers of a bureau in the house, and taking advantage of her employer's being out of the way, she ransacked the bureau. She took from thence two gold watches valued at $200, and about $4·39 in money. She then left to come to the city, but Officer Benson got on her track, and arrested her in a passenger car before she got here. She had a hearing before Alderman Stallman, who committed her in default of $1000 bail to answer.

SUNDAY BASE-BALL PLAYERS ARRESTED.—People living in our rural districts have been much annoyed lately by the crowds of young men who take advantage of Sunday to congregate together and play base ball. Complaint was made to Lieutenant Street, by people living in the neighborhood of Harrowgate, of this nuisance, and that gentleman sent out a squad of his men dressed in citizens' clothes to arrest any parties engaged in the sport. Accordingly, about twenty-eight young men were captured. They had a hearing before Alderman Holme who, after a severe reprimand, held them each in $400 bail to keep the peace, and fined them the costs.

A SKIFF FOUND.—Yesterday morning, the Harbor Police picked up a skiff that was adrift at Willow street wharf. Its length is 19 or 20 feet, and it is painted black outside, with green gunwales, and has a white stern. Its name is the *Eliza Schober*. When found it had in it two pigs of Scotch cast-iron, weighing about 600 lbs., a woman's hat, a sail-sprit, 2 shot-bags, 2 oars, and rowlocks. The boat and property are supposed to have been stolen. They are now at the Noble street dock awaiting an owner.

BASE BALL.—A grand match of base ball will be played to-morrow afternoon, on the grounds of the Athletics, between the well-known Champions and the Would-be's. The proceeds arising from the match are to be devoted to the Spring Garden Improvement Society. The game last week between these Clubs netted fifty six dollars, which was handed to the treasurer of the Moyamensing Improvement Society. The game to-morrow will commence at one o'clock precisely.

SLIGHT FIRES.—About seven o'clock last evening, a slight fire broke out in a court back of Queen street, below Third. The damage was quite trifling.

At No. 407 North Front street, a fire broke out at about half-past eight o'clock this morning, but was extinguished before it gained much headway. Damage slight.

LARCENY.—Several days since a man named Mulholland seduced the wife of a Mr. Maloney, and absconded with her and $680 in greenbacks. He has been at large since, but was caught and taken before Recorder Eneu this morning, and held to bail for a further hearing to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.—William Vanneman, who has been connected with the police department for the past three years, died yesterday at his residence, No. 520 Kauffman street, after a short illness. Mr. Vanneman was a faithful and attentive officer.

CAR FIRED INTO.—On Saturday evening last, car No. 47, of the Second and Third Streets line, was fired into as it was passing Third and Mifflin streets, by some miscreant. The ball went through the car, but no one was hurt.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—On motion of John McIntyre, Esq., Mr. John J. Reilly was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas and District Court as Counsellor and Attorney-at-Law.

EXTRA VERSES TO A POPULAR AIR.—

Another row is on thy shore,
Maryland, my Maryland,
It has been often so before;
But don't this thing seem quite a bore,
Maryland, my Maryland?
Now, here's a State, placed just next door
To Maryland, my Maryland,
Where, oft, the sons of Baltimore,
With cheerful souls our Tower explore,
And better suits they never wore,
Maryland, my Maryland.

WE HAVE
Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as..... $15·00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to..... 50·00
And all the intervening grades.

WE HAVE
Good all-wool Black Suits as low as.. $22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to..... 55 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Half way between { FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable

EVERY FAMILY should have a case of *Dr. Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicines*. They are simple, easily applied, harmless, and yet, in a thousand instances, they arrest disease, allay pain and suffering, save calling the doctor, and prove a friend indeed. The valuable service rendered immensely overbalances the small sum they cost. See advertisement. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT!—We have the best authority for saying, that on the meeting of the next Congress measures will be immediately taken of all the members present, according to the published diagrams of self-measurement of Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers, and the measures sent with orders for full suits or clothing to this popular and cheap clothing mart, under the Continental Hotel, in this city.

THOUSANDS have been changed by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia and Debility it is a specific.

HEALTH, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THE day as well as the time is short; so go early in the day, and procrastinate not, if you want Photographs for Christmas presents at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

ORANGE, Vanilla, Chocolate, and Cocoanut Caramells, in endless variety, fresh every day at E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, No. 318 Chesnut street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.—Perry Davis' Pain Killer is really a valuable medicament, and unlike most of the patent articles of the day, is used by many physicians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near, and in families will often save the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house.—*Boston Traveller.*

PURGE out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayers' Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1027 Spring Garden street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

AMERICAN COW MILKER, patented March 28, 1865.—A complete success. See advertisement under special notices.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

ALL FLAVORS of Ice Creams and Ices made to order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

MARRIED.

FRIEDMAN—EGER.—On November 14, by the Rev. Isaac Leeser, Mr. LOUIS FRIEDMAN, of Cincinnati, to Miss CECELIA EGER, daughter of the late David Eger, Esq., of this city.

MARPLE—MELCHER.—On the evening of November 15, by the Rev. S. G. Wagner, Mr. REUBEN H. MARPLE, of Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, to Miss CLARA V. MELCHER, formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—On the 18th instant, of lockjaw, JOHN BRADLEY, son of Margaret and the late David Bradley, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Thomas Bradley, E., corner of Third and Christian streets, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BRYANT.—On the 18th instant, JOHN STROUP BRYANT, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1013 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

CLAY.—On the 17th instant, CECIL LIVINGSTON CLAY, son of Cecil Clay and Annie W. Clay, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant, from the residence of Mrs. Kester, Frankford road.

GRAFF.—On the 17th instant, Mr. HENRY GRAFF, Sr., a soldier of the War of 1812, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and soldiers of the War of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 329 Thompson street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GRICE.—On the 18th instant, JOSEPH GRICE, Jr., in the 20th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to his funeral, to-morrow at 2 o'clock, from W. Sanderson's, corner of Woodland Terrace and Baltimore avenue. Interment at Greenwood, New York. (New York papers please copy the above.)

HORTZ.—On the 18th instant, KATE A. HORTZ, wife of Samuel B. Hortz and daughter of Isaac and Hannah Davis, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 215 Queen street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. Paul's M. E. Church.

KOOCKOGEY.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. AMELIA KOOCKOGEY, wife of George Koockogey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, S. E. corner of Sixth and North streets, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

REESE.—This morning, GEORGE BICKHAM REESE, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MINCING KNIVES, CHOPPING TRAYS and Bowls, Sausage or Mince Meat Machines, small Choppers, and Cleavers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

IRON DUMB BELLS OF A VARIETY OF weights, and Parlor Skates (both useful for in-door exercise) for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CARPET SWEEPERS, OF THE MOST APproved patterns, are more expeditious in collecting dirt, dust, shreds etc., and less injurious to the nap of the carpet than a broom For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN No. 729 PEAR Street. 11 7

FIFTH EDITION

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

Amicable Settlement of the Reconstruction Question.

The President Averse to Any Action of Congress on Suffrage.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, November 19.—A special Washington despatch to the *Commercial Advertiser* says it is confidently expected that the question of reconstruction will be amicably settled early in the approaching session of Congress. Negotiations for that purpose are in progress between the President and leading politicians of all parties, North and South. The bases of settlement will be universal suffrage and a general amnesty.

The President partially accedes to this proposition, but insists, upon constitutional grounds, that the question of suffrage properly belongs to the States, and is so far averse to any action of Congress upon that subject.

If the assurance can be obtained from the Southern leaders of the speedy adoption of universal suffrage, the President will waive his objections. The proposed basis of settlement contemplates the abandonment of the Constitutional amendment as a condition of Southern representation.

The *Post's* special Washington despatch says that facts developed to-day show that there is little hope that the President will recommend impartial suffrage.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 19.—The *Mercury* was issued to-day for the first time since February, 1865. It admits editorially that the war has annihilated the theory of State rights, and proposes to devote itself in future to the material development of Southern interests.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The steamer *Bremen* has arrived from Southampton. Her news is anticipated.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....59 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1·00
Quarts in bottle.....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..... $10·00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..... 5 to 8
Specifics for all diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases..... 2 to 5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 9 27 smwf

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 140 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC. ETC. ETC., by Catalogue, on a credit.

On Wednesday,
November 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of seasonable and desirable goods.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 600 LOTS EMBROIDERIES, OF THE IMPORTATION OF MR. ROBERT MACDONALD, by Catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday next,
November 21, at 10 o'clock. 11 17 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21

SPECIAL SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE.
On Tuesday Morning,
20th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a general assortment of Silver-Plated Ware, comprising Tea Sets, Trays, Urns, Revolving Butter Dishes, Castors, Goblets, etc. etc.
Open for examination on Monday morning. 11 17 2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Walnut street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
C. M. S. LESLIE.
10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COTTAGE Dwelling, N. W. corner of Eighteenth street and Delancy place. Lot 35 feet on Delancy place, 80 feet on Eighteenth street. Inquire on the premises. 11 17 2t

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 422 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wf2t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 19.

From Mexico.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the *Tallapoosa* at Galveston from off Tampico. The *Tallapoosa* will be succeeded by the *Paul Jones* near the latter place. No foreign vessels-of-war were off the river, or in the port of Tampico, on the 29th of October, and only one American vessel in the harbor. Tampico is at present in command of Colonel Gomez, with a force of eight hundred men, controlling the customs and enforcing payment of loans. The authorities of Victoria, the capital of the State of Victoria, do not recognize those of Tampico.

Their guerillas seize all goods found *en route* for the interior markets, despatched from the Tampico Custom House. By letters from San Luis Potosi it is ascertained that Mejia and Dupuro are to leave that place in the early part of November with an expeditionary force for the recapture of Tampico. General Pavon, who had a force of 1500 or 2000 men in the Haustica, and is now holding Tampico, has issued a proclamation declaring Puebla Vieja open to foreign commerce, which it is feared will lead to open hostilities between the forces under his command and those under Colonel Gomez. Under this state of affairs, the inhabitants of Tampico are in constant dread of the most serious discords, and a probability of the indiscriminate plunder of the town.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Winooski* arrived at Key West on the 10th instant.

Morrissey at the White House.

Among the many visitors at the President's home to-day was John Morrissey, Congressman elect.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 19.—Flour dull; spring extras, $12·50@12 75. Wheat declining. Seeds quiet. Cloverseed scarce. Pork and Lard nominal. Sugar dull and declined. Coffee steady. Whisky dull; Pennsylvania, $2 30. Cotton dull at 34½c. for middling uplands.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Stocks are irregular; Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Reading, 113½; Canton, 49½; Erie, 77½; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 106½; Michigan Centra, 112½; Michigan Southern, 83½; Missouri 6s, 87½; Five-twenties, 1862, 108; do 1864, 106; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 103; Seven-thirties, 105; Exchange on London, 109; Hudson River, 123½; Gold, 140.

EUROPE.

Late News by Cables and Steamers.

Saturday's London, Liverpool, and Frankfort Markets—Carlotta Getting Well—Letter from Garibaldi—Marriage of the Prince Amadeus, Etc. Etc.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 17.—The market for all descriptions of Breadstuffs is more active, and prices show a general improvement—Flour being 6d @1s. per barrel, and Corn 3d. per quarter higher. Wheat also exhibits an upward tendency for prime sorts.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 17.—The Cotton Market opens steadily, with sales estimated at 9000 bales. Middling Uplands are still quoted at 14d. and Texas Middlings at 14¼d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 17.—Lard is depressed under the advices from the United States, and quotations are about 2s. 6d. lower on the week, closing with sellers at 50s. ₱ cwt.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, November 17.—A telegram from Frankfort, dated this forenoon, reports the closing price in American 5-20 bonds last (Friday) evening, 75@75¼.

PRUSSIA.

The Needle Gun—Cabinet Changes—The Northern Confederation.

The Prussian War Office has published a statement to show that it was not superiority of the needle gun, but of the men who carried it, that gave victory to the Prussians.

The total consumption of cartridges during the campaign was only seven to each infantry soldier. In the hottest engagement the highest figure was 23 per man of those present. During the war 900 cannon were brought into play, and each gun fired 40 rounds.

The *New Prussian Gazette* contradicts a rumor that changes would shortly be effected in the Prussian Cabinet.

The progress made in the preliminary measures for the organization of the North German Confederation will, it is predicted, enable the new German Parliament to assemble at the beginning of next year.

Count Wimpffen had had an audience of the King, to present his credentials as Austrian Envoy at the Prussian Court.

ITALY.

Projected Marriage of Prince Amaeus.

Florence (Oct 27) Correspondence London Times.

The projected marriage between Prince Amadeus of Savoy and the young Princess Della Cisterna is very generally talked of, and thought likely to take place, although few seem to suspect by what influences it has been brought about. The lady's mother is of the De Marode family, and a fervent Romanist. I hear that she is connected with the Marquis de Breme, one of the great Court dignitaries. The daughter has no particular personal charms; she is said to have a fortune equal to £400,000 sterling. It can hardly be supposed, however, that money would have any weight in the case of a Prince of Italy. Morganatic marriages, so common in parts of Protestant Europe, being inadmissible in Catholic countries, the children resulting from the union would, in their turn, inherit the crown of Italy. In short, the marriage would be in all respects regular, and would take place with the consent of all parties concerned, the only peculiarity about it being that the Prince would marry one of his father's subjects, and a person not of royal blood. The conviction generally felt that such marriages are fraught with probable evils and inconveniences, and should be avoided at any cost, is sufficiently demonstrated in England by some of the foreign alliances to which recourse is had for members of our royal family. In the case of the Italian princes, of whom there are only two in direct succession to the crown, and one of those of a weakly constitution, it is obviously desirable that they should contract alliances that might be politically advantageous to the country. At Vienna such alliances might be found. On the other hand, if he wished to wed at home, Prince Amadeus has a charming cousin, the daughter of the Duchess of Genoa, who would make him in all respects a suitable bride. The Prince of Carignano is understood decidedly to disapprove the projected *mesalliance*.

Speech of Victor Emanuel to the Venetian Deputation.

Upon receiving the result of the *Plebiscitum* from the Venetian deputation on the 4th inst., King Victor Emanuel made the following reply:—

"This day is the proudest of my life: eighteen years ago my father proclaimed from this city the war of independence, and to-day you bring to me manifestations of the popular will in the Venetian provinces, which, united with Italy, declare my father's wish to be accomplished.

"You confirm by this act what Venetia did up to 1848, and has maintained up to the present day, with admirable constancy and abnegation. I, therefore, pay a grateful tribute to those generous patriots who upheld their faith in the destinies of the country by every kind of sacrifice, and by their blood. To-day foreign domination ceases forever. Italy is constituted, if not yet complete. Italians must now defend, and make her great. The Iron Crown is also restored to Italy, but to that Crown I prefer the one which is dearer to me, made by the love of my people."

"The Carbine the Gospel of the Nation"—Letter from Garibaldi.

Garibaldi has written the following letter to M. Lorigiola, who had communicated to him a plan for a rifle meeting at Padua:—

My dear Lorigiola.—Bravo! I compliment you, and wish you every success in the realization of your project. The people should be made to understand, once for all, that the carbine ought to be the gospel of the nation, and that only when well exercised in the use of that arm will they be able to say proudly, "We are Italians!" Continue, and I will aid you with all my power. Entirely yours,

G. GARIBALDI.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

More Satisfactory Accounts of Her Health—Her Complete Recovery Probable.

From the Memorial Diplomatique, November 2.

We receive directly from Miramar satisfactory news as to the state of the Empress Charlotte. Thanks to the intelligent and assiduous care with which her Majesty is surrounded, and to the absolute repose she enjoys in that charming retreat, the moral excitement which had disturbed the Empress' mind is completely appeased.

The improvement, which at first appeared but slow, now assumes all the symptoms of a radical cure. At half a gunshot from the Chateau of Miramar stands a small pavilion, built in the Italian style of the Middle Ages, and covered with verdure, which is called the Gardener's House. Before leaving for Mexico the Archduke Maximilian and the Princess dwelt there in preference, in order to escape the irksomeness of etiquette.

The Empress has again installed herself there, and in the midst of the pleasant reminiscences which surround her, occupies her leisure with reading, music, and painting. The medical attendants insist that her Majesty shall not leave Europe during the winter. The probability is that when the weather becomes more rigorous the Empress will go to the Isle of Lacroma, which is her personal property, and which enjoys the mildest temperature of Naples.

Telegram of November 5 from Trieste.

Intelligence received here from Miramar states that the general health of the Empress Charlotte is now reassuring, and that the imaginary fears which her Majesty's friends had hitherto entertained have partially diminished and partially disappeared. It has, however, been decided as a measure of precaution, that the seclusion in which the Empress has lived since her arrival at Miramar shall be continued for the present.

MAXIMILIAN.

He is Resolved Not to Leave Mexico.

Paris (Nov. 2) Correspondence of the London News.

It is reported in the *Opinion* that a message has been received from the Emperor Maximilian in answer to the news of the Empress' illness. After expressing his deep sorrow for her malady, and approving all that has been done, he adds that, being resolved at every sacrifice to surmount, if possible, his bad fortune, he will not leave the post which duty assigns him.

If he adheres to this determination, so entirely contrary to the wishes of his early patron, and to the instructions given to General Castlenau, the position will be strangely complicated, for one would think that the French troops cannot in honor be withdrawn without a positive assurance of non-intervention on the part of the United States, and the plea of putting an end to anarchy in Mexico may thus only have resulted in setting up a new element of division.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, new	102½	100 sh Cata pf	28
$1000 U S 5-20s 65	106¼	100 sh do	28
$1000 U S 7 30s, Feb	105½	100 sh do	28½
$2000 H & B Tp 1sm	86½	100 sh do	29
100 sh Keaune	57	27 sh Penn R	54½
200 sh do	57 1-16	100 sh Sch N pf	85½
100 sh do	57 2-16	100 sh Ocean	4½
5 sh Ph & E	32½		

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices of my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!

LUPIN'S FABRICS

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Couple of Brokers.

From the Tribune.

That the spirit of speculation, which is now so rife, should lay hold on the wise men of Washington, is not surprising; and no one would be astonished to learn that members of the Cabinet, and even Mr. Johnson himself, now and then, hazard their little balances on the little kite-flying of the innocents of Wall street. Human nature is weak, and even the chastening effect of a reverse view of the fall elections may not suffice to restrain great statesmen from a gratification of their natural passion for the *rouge et noir* of the stock market. It is sad to think that those whom the nation holds in such unlimited esteem are thus weak; but we cannot expect to get all the virtues for the meagre salaries of our chiefs. They will have their little fling; and we can only ask that they venture their own money and cover their own "shorts."

In the abstract, they would doubtless concede the justice of this proposition; but if rumor is to be believed, they are setting up business on Government account, which may prove anything but satisfactory to those who are to furnish the "margin." Mr. Lieutenant-General Sherman and Mr. Minister Campbell have gone to Mexico to represent the nation in a transaction of very questionable promise and still more questionable justice. It is reported that they are to open shop at Vera Cruz, and that this opulent and unembarrassed people is to put up a margin of $50,000,000, more or less, for a speculation which will, at least, bring us diversion, if it do not bring us profit. Emperor Max is said to be tired of his contract, and to be on his way to the shades of Miramar. All this is very well; and, if left to themselves, the Mexicans will adjust the matter to their own satisfaction, in their own way. They may not do it very successfully, but that is their business. If they choose to continue their old dissensions, we may pity them, but we have no right to interfere with them. Let us wish them well, and give them our friendly assistance; but, in the name of common decency and of common prudence, let us not do what we seem about to do.

It is currently believed, in well-informed business circles, that the Administration brokers are to negotiate a big thing in Mexicans—being sent for that purpose on the shrewd hint of M. Montholon that there is a chance for a corner. Divested of blatherskite—such as "Monroe Doctrine," "Protection to a Sister Republic," "Sheltering folds of the American Flag," and similar twaddle, the thing is as follows:—The Mexican people are to be assumed (by what authority is not stated) to owe from fifty to a hundred million dollars to France, as a compensation for old claims, and for an ineffectual attempt to enforce those claims by bloodshed and usurpation. France, having fought for her money, and been whipped on a field of her own choosing, would be naturally glad to get the money, nevertheless, and to be paid for the whipping into the bargain. Campbell is supposed to play diplomas *mirabile dictu*—and suggest to Mexico that she ought to pay the money, and that he will kindly arrange with Mr. General Castlenau to accept his millions in the form of United States three per cent. bonds, which will be issued for the sake of peace, humanity, conciliation, and all that sort of thing, you know, and Lower California, Sonora, Chihuaqua, and Coahuila. At this point in the negotiations, Sherman comes forward, as Big Injun, which he knows how to do, and lends the mysterious aid of his gentle influence, to the confusion of whom it may concern, to, at least, a belief in the prudence of quiet concession. With good backing at Washington, the thing will work, and the outrage will be accomplished, because Mexico is in no condition to resist the blandishments and threats which will be implied or expressed by our agents, while Juarez *is* in condition to buy our assistance at high price.

If accomplished, the United States will have added largely to her territory, which is already too large on that boundary; will have acquired a large Spanish-speaking, "greaser" population; will have opened an account, of which the first millions will be only an item; will have decided that Mexico ought to pay to France a sum which France fought for and couldn't get, and which Mexico thinks she ought not to pay; and will have expressed approval of the high-handed measure by which Napoleon, in our days of sorest trial, attempted to insert a wedge which should aid in severing the Union. Somebody will grow rich and powerful through this stock-jobbing, and Mexico will foot the bill—or else we shall.

The Pacification of the Country—The Result of the Recent Elections.

From the Herald.

The general result of the recent elections is one of those decisive political triumphs which mark a new departure and a new epoch in our political history. We have had three of these great conflicts upon great conflicting ideas in reference to the general policy of the Government, since the time of Washington; and the settlements effected in the first and in the second were merely the preparation of the ground for the third and most comprehensive and decisive of any contest in our political annals.

The first of these three great political struggles was that of 1800, between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson—between the old Federal and the old Republican party—the one representing those conservative ideas inherited from England, and the other the radical popular sovereignty ideas of the first French republic. It was, in a modified form, a conflict between the English monarchists and the French Jacobins, and, fresh from their long war of independence against England, the American people of that day naturally sympathized with the republicanism of the French Revolution, which was drawn from our own; and so Jefferson and his radical ideas of State rights and State sovereignty prevailed. From this triumph those ideas were made, more or less, the established interpretation of the Federal Constitution for a period of sixty years, down to the Dred Scott decision under Buchanan's Administration. But still the radical State rights and popular notions of Jefferson as a candidate were discarded by Jefferson and his Republican successors in power. Hence the uninterrupted reign of the old Republican party for a term of twenty-four years.

The election of 1824 was a scrub race, which signified nothing but the confusion incident to a reconstruction of parties, the old Federal and Republican parties having disappeared. In 1828 the late great Democratic party, against John Quincy Adams and his enormous national expenditures of thirteen millions a year, came into power under the banner of General Jackson, the battle of New Orleans, and "retrenchment and reform." Still smarting from the wounds of the war of 1812 against England, the majority of the American people rallied around Jackson and elected him as the hero of New Orleans. This example of a military chieftain was successfully followed by the Whigs with General Harrison and with General Taylor. These, however, were all sporadic cases of military chieftains. It was in Jackson's second election, in 1832, upon his war with the old United States Bank, that the second of our decisive national contests was fought, resulting in the overthrow of the bank, the shaping of our financial system down to the late war, and in the solid organization of the late Democratic party. Yet after Jackson the party was terribly defeated in 1840, escaped by the skin of its teeth in 1844, was thrown out again in 1848, and had a narrow escape in 1856, and was cut to pieces and scattered to the winds in 1860, leaving only its Northern rump to be demolished. After Jackson the party turned its face to strange gods, and set up the worship of Baal, in the form of the "almighty nigger" on a cotton bale. This worship, from bad to worse, was carried at last to such extremes that the Northern States (like the children of Israel in many similar cases) rose in their wrath against his outrageous pretensions, and finally, in 1860, secured the choice of a ruler pledged to confine this presumptuous Baal or Moloch and his fire-eaters within certain prescribed boundaries.

This was the first election of Abraham Lincoln; but it decided nothing except that slavery should go no further. There was a Southern revolt against this decree of the American people. The North rallied in arms to put down this revolt, and the second election of Lincoln was a decree from the Northern people that slavery, too, should be put down, as the cause and the life of the Rebellion. All this is accomplished, when our third decisive political contest, touching the future policy of the Government, comes on, between the President's Southern policy and the Constitutional amendment of Congress. These recent elections have so decisively settled this controversy that even Wade Hampton must see that the amendment, sooner or later, is the "manifest destiny" of the South, and that the Republican party in Congress has the keys of the Presidential succession and the future in its hands.

Here, then, we stand. The victorious and all-powerful league of Union States in the war, represented by the dominant party in Congress, say to the States rescued from a rebellious conspiracy, "Here is our ultimatum of restoration. Accept it and come in, or reject it and stay out till ready for a reconsideration. The alternative is with you to choose. Upon your choice you will be admitted into or excluded from the coming Presidential election. The thing is fixed beyond remedy in Congress to the end of President Johnson's term." So overwhelming, too, is this grand Northern verdict upon the plan of Congress, that, in adhering to it, and by pursuing in other matters a wise and sagacious course, this new Republican party, like the old one of Jefferson, may hold the reins of power without a break for twenty years to come.

The President and the South.

From the Times.

The *Times* of Friday contained the following telegram from Washington:—

"Chief Justice Chase, Mr. Seward, Governor Randall, Mr. McCulloch, and Mr. Browning had a long consultation with the President on Thursday. It is believed that this meeting was for consultation upon an effort now making by leading men of all parties to induce the President, in consideration of a general amnesty, *to induce the people of the South to accept universal suffrage, with qualification either of property or intelligence.* Prominent Southern men are co-operating with Republicans and Democrats in this effort."

How much of this statement is conjecture merely, we have no means of judging. We cannot doubt, however, that considerate and judicious men of all parties, who are seeking the welfare of the country rather than the promotion of party schemes, are united and sincere in desiring a speedy solution of our national troubles—the restoration of the Union at the earliest moment possible by the admission to Congress of representatives from all the States which compose it.

Nor can any one doubt the ability of the President to bring about this result. It may be true that the Constitution gives him no power directly to interfere with it; but it is equally true that the moral power of his office and his personal relations to the Southern States do actually give him an influence fully adequate to its full and satisfactory settlement. The Southern States lean on him as their last and only hope. Congress is against their claims by an overwhelming majority. The Democratic party is shattered and hopelessly powerless. The President has interposed in their behalf with the most positive and invincible courage, and is regarded by them, with good reason, as the only official power from which they have hope of aid and rescue. This has made him potential with them. His opinion, his advice, his wishes naturally weigh more with them than the fiercest menaces of the Republican extremists, or the blandest promises of the moribund Democracy.

If the President, therefore, should come to the conclusion, after a careful survey of the whole political field, that impartial suffrage, or the Constitutional amendment, or any other specific measure, is essential to the restoration of the Union, and should press its adoption upon the Southern States, as conducive to their readmission to political power, that advice would almost certainly be accepted and followed. And such action on the part of the Southern States would command the assent of Congress and of the great body of the people throughout the North. The President thus has the settlement of this matter substantially in his own hands, provided he adopts a basis of settlement in harmony with public sentiment as developed in the late elections. Against that sentiment he is powerless

We cannot doubt that the President himself, as well as the eminent statesmen by whom he is surrounded, fully understands this fact, and appreciates the responsibility which it involves. We are not surprised to hear that prominent men of all parties, and from both sections, prefer a settlement *now*, upon any feasible and endurable terms, to a postponement for three years, with all the chances of turmoil, collision, alienation, and revolution which such postponement would involve. And we shall not be at all surprised to learn that the calmest and wisest of the leaders of Southern political opinion have indicated their willingness to accept any conditions which the President and his advisers may deem compatible with their honor and safety, for the sake of peace and a renewal of their constitutional relations with the National Government.

Public sentiment in the Northern States does not favor the longer postponement of this question, if it can be safely settled now. It rejoices in the result of the elections because it has preserved the country against its being settled by Copperheads and Rebels, on the basis of their principles. But the Union party, which has been clothed with full power, is expected to use it for the prompt adjustment of all our troubles. If the President will accept the decision, and seek some ground on which he can act with a majority of the Union party in Congress, and then ask the assent and co-operation of the Southern States, our conflicts will be at an end. Having this power, he cannot wisely or honorably evade the responsibility which it involves.

Reckoning without Their Host.

From the World.

If we had never before learned to consider Carlyle's panegyrics on Silence as admirable, we could easily learn to deem them so amid the hubbub of nonsense which prevails in certain journals since the election. These journals discourse, in their high-and-mighty style, of the terms of submission which the North will impose upon the South. They expatiate on every aspect of the subject except the one which is really pertinent and on which it hinges. The election has lifted a bucket of water to the horse's mouth, and painfully holds it there; but if the horse is not thirsty, or dislikes the smell of the bucket, or thinks the water muddy, who shall compel him to drink? The South is that horse, tied by no halter, enclosed by no fence except that erected by the Constitution, at full liberty to turn his heels, spill the contents of the bucket over its holders, and quietly graze in his ample pasture so long as he does not overleap the enclosing fence. Meanwhile, the owners of the dirty water are descanting, with great loftiness, on their determination to make him drink!

It is impertinent to talk of imposing terms on the South, when the South is just as free to reject the proffered terms as to accept them. There is no power in the Government to punish a State for refusing to ratify amendments to the Constitution. When, by the requisite number of ratifications, such amendments become a part of the Constitution, they have the force of law and bind the whole country; but while they are mere proposals they have no sort of legal force. The intervention of a popular election between their proposal by Congress and the action of the State Legislatures upon them, counts for nothing, since amendments are never ratified by a popular vote. To parade such a vote as proving the success of the amendment, is sheer impertinence and absurdity. The elections may prove—what required no proof—that certain States will ratify the amendment; but if those States are not three-fourths of the whole number, the amendment no more prevails than if every State opposed it. It is just as flat a failure as if it had not received the requisite two-thirds of Congress; just as much a failure as if it had never got beyond the Republican caucus. It is absurd to the degree of being ludicrous, absurd to the degree of being contemptible, for the Republican journals to swagger as they do over the late elections, as if they were equivalent to a final ratification of the amendment.

When a thing can be done, it is in the power of capable and ingenious men to point out *how* it can be done. As certain journals are every day asseverating that the Republican party will compel the South to submit to the terms it chooses to dictate, these journals would enlighten us very much if they would give a detailed account of the *modus operandi*. There are thirteen States that will certainly reject the pending amendment; and their rejection kills it "as dead as Julius Cæsar." Well! being thus killed, what next? Is it to "rest in the hope of a glorious resurrection," like the pious dead whose epitaphs we read on tombstones? But what trumpet shall awake it from its sleep? Thirteen is one-fourth of fifty-two; the number of States must therefore reach fifty-two before such an amendment can be ratified. Where are the sixteen new States to come from? There is no likelihood that so many will ever be added to the Union; and even if they should, there is no certainty that fifty or a hundred years hence, States yet unborn will enter into the party quarrels of the year 1866. It is needless to inquire about any other amendment than the one now pending; the States which suffice to defeat this, suffice to defeat any other which they disapprove. Such being the fate of the amendment, and such the hands by which the blow is dealt, we are curious to be informed by some of the Republican pundits, what, in their opinion, are the legal and constitutional penalties of rejection. The question is an absurdity in terms, but the grotesque absurdity of the current Republican bluster compels us to ask it. All their bravado rests on the conscious or unconscious assumption that States may be punished for non-ratification. Pray, tell us by what authority? Pray, tell us by what method? If by no authority and by no method—as any person must readily see who attempts an answer—why is the nonsense so incessantly dinned in our ears, that the late elections have decided that the South must either ratify the amendment or take the consequences? Consequences! The only constitutional consequence will be, that the Constitution remains unaltered.

The Constitution remaining, in spite of the Republicans, unaltered, will they condescend to tell us *what they propose to do about it?* That they can proceed no further against the South by mere Congressional legislation, they have confessed. Why else do they demand amendments? They were as strong in Congress, at the last session, as it is possible for any party ever to be. No Congressional sway can be more complete than a two-thirds majority of both Houses, capable of riding rough-shod over the veto of the President. With this uncontrolled power, they went as far as it was possible to go without such gross, open, and flagrant violations of the Constitution as would defeat their own object by bringing them into collision with the judiciary. As against the Supreme Court a two-thirds majority avails nothing, potent as it is against the President. The Republican party, then, has proceeded as far as it can go by mere Congressional action; and it can neither amend the Constitution to get more power nor punish States for defeating proposed amendments.

We beg the Republicans to believe that nobody will be scared by the bluster whose emptiness we have exposed. If they had a majority of the whole people, the Constitution would, of course, be no barrier to their wishes, for no paper compact, however solemn and obligatory, can stand against a preponderance of physical strength. But, fortunately, their sectional majority is a minority of the whole people; so that, whichever form the question may take, "Whether the Constitution shall prevail?" or, "Whether the will of the majority shall prevail?" the decision will be equally against the Republicans.

The Political Situation.

From the Independent.

Eight or ten days after a great election, when the bonfires and the passions are alike in ashes, and when the returns are tabulated into statistics for the philosophic historian, a wise man sits down to see how far the popular debate and its decision have advanced his country towards a truer idea of public justice, political equality, and national honor.

Nothing but a Presidential election could exceed the interest of last week's struggle in ten States. It was the people's verdict for or against the President's policy. The thunder storm rattled loud against the panes of the White House, and we trust Andrew Johnson had ears to hear. Long ago overruled by a two-thirds majority of Congress, the Executive for that reason denounced the Legislature as fanatical, treasonable, and revolutionary, and made an appeal to the people to decimate Congress by the ballot-box, and to give him a working majority for the support of his own policy instead. On the day when the Civil Rights bill came to its victory over the veto, one of the friends of the President, who happened, like ourselves, to be on the floor of the House of Representatives, said to us, "This is a short-lived opposition; the fall elections will tell another tale." No, the fall elections continue to tell the same tale. The House of Representatives can send a dozen members off to a picnic, and yet leave a majority large enough to pass a radical measure over the President's veto. Andrew Johnson in the White House is now a child shut in a nursery. "If the radicals in New York State," said Mr. Seward, "are not beaten by 40,000 majority, then I am no prophet." Ah, Mr. Seward! it is honorable to grow old, but pitiable to grow foolish. The President and his Premier have had their Waterloo.

The city of New York signalized itself by voting last week exactly as it its name had been New Orleans. Not a word have we to say against the integrity of Mr. John T. Hoffman—of whose personal character we know nothing except to his praise—but it cannot be a pleasing reflection to such a man as we suppose Mr. Hoffman to be, to know that the great Democratic gains in the city of New York were acquired exclusively from the rowdy elements of the population, from the rum-shops, from the gambling saloons, and from the Five Points. Nor have we any ill-natured fling to make at Mr. John Morrissey, particularly if the report be true that he is manfully trying, for his son's sake, to retrieve the errors of a past disreputable life. So far as any such ambition animates this celebrated Democrat, let us distinctly record it to his honor. But it Mr. John Morrissey shall continue to remain only a Bowery boy, a rough, a gambler, a ring-boxer, we believe he will thereby more exactly represent his district than it could be represented by Mr. John Morrissey, the reformed man. In like manner, the friends and neighbors of Mr. Fernando Wood, in sending that gentleman to Congress, have sent their representative character. We believe that no living American can claim to express their views and aims more faithfully. If, therefore, we are proud of living under a representative Government, we see no other reason to regret the election of these two men than the character of their electors. Two photographs, nearly alike, and yet slightly different, make a stereoscopic picture. Fernando Wood and John Morrissey, taken together, reflect the perfect image of the New York city politics.

But why should the greatest State of the Union always be watched with such anxiety on election day? Why should her verdict be always in doubt? This State never approaches the ballot box but men say, "The city will go Democratic, the rural districts Republican; and the final result will depend on which of the two ends of the scale shall outweigh the other." Let us look a solemn fact in the face. In the chief of the American States, whose motto is "Excelsior," ignorance, vice, rum, and corruption can always cast nearly as many votes as honesty, intelligence, and public virtue can cast against them. Now can such an accusation be made against Massachusetts? No. And why not? Simply because Massachusetts was made long ago a citadel of all those ideas of liberty, justice, education, and social order which are classed under the term radical. Years ago, the leaders of opinion in Massachusetts stood for principle first and party afterwards; seeking to lift the party to the principle, instead of lowering the principle to the party. The certain reliance which can now be placed on Massachusetts for a Republican majority at any and every election, is the legitimate result of the unflinching opposition of her few heroic leaders of twenty years ago to compromises of principle. It is thus seen how a few radical men, though hooted at for a time, like Pallissy the potter over his clay, at last succeed in remoulding the State. The medicine of Massachusetts is the cure for New York.

Thank God! there are public men in this State who believe in justice, equality, and true democracy. But, somehow, when even the staunchest of such Republicans go to a Syracuse Convention, a three days' taste of that city's salt kills the native freshness of their enthusiasm for liberty. The Republican party of this State is managed on the plan of suppressing as much as possible its convictions in favor of equal and exact justice. On the contrary, it ought to be managed on the plan of expressing these convictions. When General Butler came to Brooklyn, the other day, to speak in the Academy of Music for Governor Fenton's re-election, he was telegraphed by the managers at Albany not to repeat his radical Cincinnati speech.

Nature herself indignantly took offense at this interference, and, rather than have the General tempted to do discredit to his heart, lent him a temporary sore throat, which prevented him from speaking at all. Now, what would be thought of the political managers of Massachusetts, if during a State canvass in which Governor Fenton was to assist, they should respectfully request him, on coming to Faneuil Hall, to avoid speaking his full mind? We mention this incident simply because it is characteristic of the universal moral cowardice which pervades the committee-rooms of the Republican managers of this State.

Why does Kansas give a greater Republican majority than New York? No thoughtful man can deny that the fact is due solely to the sublime dedication, by that young State, of the dew of her youth to liberty. Now, knowing something of the State of New York, from having been born, reared, and always domiciled in it, we aver that Governor Fenton's majority would have been larger, instead of smaller, if his plan of campaign had been dictated by advisers who had manifested a greater confidence in the popular enthusiasm for justice and human rights. Look at Maryland. That State lost her battle solely because she did not arm her negroes with the ballot. With such a weapon, in the hands of such friends, she might have routed the enemy totally. Is it not so?

The chief lesson of the elections is, that the Republican party everywhere, if it hopes to maintain its ascendancy, must maintain its virtue. Republican successes in time past have been owing to the fact that, of all the political parties, the Republican has had the highest moral claims. But, after all, these aims have not been to the full height of honor. The Fremont campaign of 1856 was against the extension, not against the existence of slavery. Mr. Lincoln's first administration was against the Rebellion, not against slavery. The Presidential campaign of 1864 was more for the prosecution of the war than for the prohibition of slavery. True to its perpetual policy of half-hearted measures, the Republican party, during the late elections, attempted, in some of the States, to make the pending Constitutional amendment its chief and only aim. But there was not moral quality enough merely in that amendment to excite the enthusiasm of the multitudes who have heretofore been rallied by the cry of liberty. The chief plaudits with which the people rewarded their orators during the late campaign were in response to sentiments of universal liberty and political equality.

This journal, if it should call for a list, could get more names of Republicans than our fifty-six columns could print in solid type, all subscribed to the solemn declaration that the Republican party stands unpledged to make the pending amendment the basis of reconstruction, but, on the contrary, is bound in honor to a reconstruction on the one and only basis of equal rights. The radical men of the North are neither to be conquered by the Democratic nor trifled with by the Republican party. We know the heart of the omnipotent North, and we know that it beats for justice to the Southern loyalists, whether white or black. To these men, from their own oft-repeated testimony, the Constitutional amendment, considered as a basis of reconstruction, is worse than no reconstruction at all. Therefore the radical leaders of the party of justice—the men whose ideas kindle its masses to action, the men whose genius shapes its great measures, the men whose courage is to win its remaining battles—totally unequivocally, and defiantly reject the amendment as the ultimatum to the South. They rejected it before the election: they reject it now: they will reject it to the end.

Once again, fellow-countrymen, we conjure you to seize the golden opportunity which God presents to this nation to rebuild its wall upon the corner-stone of equal rights. The Republican party is now master of the situation. It can execute its wishes against every veto of the President. It can henceforth plead no lack of power in excuse for failure of duty. If, now, the Republican two-thirds or three-quarters majority in next winter's Congress shall not propose a reconstruction on the basis of impartial suffrage, then upon its own head shall rest the unending dishonor. Let it say to the South, "We seek no man's life; we confiscate no man's property; we propose no measure of vengeance; we gladly assent to a general amnesty; but, on other hand, we demand that the negro shall be invested with his just political rights; and we announce that, unless these terms shall be accepted by the South as the terms of her return to Congress, not one of her ten excluded States shall return at all." This is the true position for next December. May God give to Congress wisdom to see it, courage to venture it, and fortune to achieve it!

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGES GRIER AND CADWALADER.

PATENT-RIGHT CASE.

Jenkins' Crimped Wire Patent.

Chase vs. M. Walker & Sons.

This was a suit to determine the title as to the exclusive right to the Wire Crimping Patent of Henry Jenkins for the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania. Chase claimed under an assignment granted after the extension of the Jenkins Patent, and M. Walker & Sons claimed the exclusive rights for the State of Pennsylvania under the extension by virtue of an assignment made to them prior to the extension and recorded prior to Chase's assignment.

The case was argued by Myers and Longstreth for Chase, and by Harding and Shaw for M. Walker & Sons. Judge Cadwalader stated that this was a very clear case in favor of the defendants, and that the assignment to M. Walker & Sons invested them with the title, and that Judge Grier concurred with him in this opinion, and that he would file his opinion at length. 11 13 6t

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

9 12 Nos. 126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made, Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 223m

Special business accommodation reserve for ladies.

5-20s,

7 3-10s,

1881s,

10-40s,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

10 23rp]

$250,000

7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS

We offer for sale $250,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company at

79.

They are Coupon Bonds, with privilege of registry to secure them from theft, BEAR SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST WHICH IS PUNCTUALLY PAID 1st of April and October, secured by a mortgage of $1,500,000 on sixty miles of Railroad, including the Bedford Railroad, ten miles of sidings, depots, real estate, rolling stock, and equipments of every kind.

One million of these Bonds were set aside for the redemption of the first and second mortgage bonds, a large number of which have already been exchanged, and the consolidation is daily progressing. The Company have but $250,000 to sell, and offer them at the above low price, in order to insure immediate sale. The road is now in good order; 1000 tons new rails and 30 new crossties have recently been put down; complete machinery purchased for repair shops, and two new collieries opened up and improved. By the proposed immediate enlargement of the Pennsylvania Canal to Huntingdon, the Company will have cheap water transportation without transshipment to New York, Albany, etc., as well as by railroad.

These Bonds, at the above price, will yield about nine per cent. per annum, and add twenty-one per cent. to the principal at maturity.

SAILER & STEVENSON,

No. 121 S. THIRD Street

11 13 6t (Opposite the Girard Bank

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

Capital $300,000, Full Paid,

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

NEW BANKING HOUSE,

Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.

A. BOYD Prisident

JOHN W. CLEUGH, Cashier. 117

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

9 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

16 Sc. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U.S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK Street,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.

AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1

5-20 COUPONS

DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY

STERLING, LANE & CO,

BANKERS,

9 6 1mp No. 110 South THIRD Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents per day, insuring in the sum of $3,000, or giving $10 per week. Tickets to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 625 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Francisens, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas E. Peterson, No. 2636 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 23 S. Third street. 1 7 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866.

$2,506,851 96.

Capital $400,000 00
Accrued Surplus 944,543 16
Premiums 1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Edward C. Dale.
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 7 3 tf

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

The Company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons on such rates as are consistent with safety

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETT
BURMAN SHEPPARD, N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, CHARLES I. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE, HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
SILAS YERKES, JR.,

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 y

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $1,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,

General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Merchants' Exchange

PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 6

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris,

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 11

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

12 4 wm] No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

THE CHANCES FOR YOUNG MEN.

From the Round Table.

One of the most marked characteristics of our country and time is the wonderful opportunity for young men to make for themselves position and influence. It surely is not so of any other nation, nor has it ever been so prominent at any other period of our history. Young men have generally been at a disadvantage because of their youth. But among other changes that have been severing the present from the past, it has become popular to advance young men to stations of great influence and responsibility. The largest churches seek ministers under thirty, and the old-line physicians and lawyers are pushed aside for young and brilliant talent of the modern schools. Young men are managing many of the ablest journals in the land; young men take the highest position as merchants, bankers, and manufacturers, and there is really no position at the present day to which a young man may not aspire and obtain. The change is, indeed, wonderful, and one which young men do not seem fully to appreciate. As matters are at the present time, if they cannot achieve something worthy of themselves, it is quite likely that they never will. For there never have been in any age or in any land such truly magnificent chances for the triumphs of young men as our country reveals to-day.

When we speak of young men, we mean those who are between twenty and thirty-five. These are the years which in the olden time were looked upon as comparatively untruthful and valueless. If a man under thirty carved his name high up among the illustrious, he was considered a veritable genius and hero. Now it is no very uncommon thing for men of this age to retire from business with sufficient means for support through life. There are ministers and lawyers, too, almost without number, who are fairly and fully established before thirty. And, what is best of all, they are not looked upon with envious or jealous eyes by those who are older. In fact, there is a most wholesome respect for young men as well as for old, wherever and whenever real merit makes itself apparent. The idea seems to be that a man, young or old, is to be judged by what he actually accomplishes. This, of course, presents a wide and glorious field for all who are willing to enter the lists. It is surely a greater honor to acquire positions of influence at thirty than it is at forty, or later in life. We know that a great deal is said about young men wearing themselves out in this way prematurely. In part it is correct, for young men do in multitudinous cases make themselves utterly worthless by the time they are thirty. But they do not often wreck themselves with too much work. It is dissipation that blights and kills. Wholesome work is good for all, and it would be well if every young man in the land had enough of it to do to take his thoughts once and forever from indolence and debauchery. But even if hard work did tend to break a man down early, with the opportunities as they now are almost any man of spirit would prefer to accept the hazard and try for the laurels.

If young men would know how and in what way the opportunity is presented for their advancement, we will tell them. In the first place, there is a field for orators—a field almost deserted. The great speakers have passed away, and a new supply is called for. Young or old, of whatever origin, education, or position, a truly eloquent speaker could win for himself a golden crown. In the second place, the still undeveloped profession of journalism calls for young men of character and power. A hundred men of ability could take leading positions at once in this too neglected field of influence. All the professions, too, are dividing up into specialties, affording unparalleled opportunities for talented men to make their lives useful and honorable. The vast mining regions of the West call for engineers, but there are very few to respond to the demand. A great many public institutions are springing up over the land, requiring the best of executive talent to administer their affairs. The literature of the country is waning because of the lack of bright and fresh writers. In fact, there is no end to the chances open to young men of character and determination. The great want of the day is for men to fill important positions. It is sometimes said that there are more applicants for position than can possibly be employed. We do not believe this to be correct; but if it is, a brave man will make a position for himself. There are so many new fields to be opened in every department of thought and enterprise, that somewhere a young man can, and if persistent will, make for himself a worthy place.

The greatest obstacle in the way of the advancement of young men is cowardice. They are afraid lest they may be called "dashing," or lest they may walk in the light of some old prejudice or word wisdom. Some men, too, are so extremely cautious that they are discouraged by the warnings of those who have been unfortunate, and they never dare to attempt anything. This is not the spirit for to-day. All the interests of the times call for boldness and courage. There are more undeveloped successes and more unwritten heroisms than have ever been recorded. There are enough great and good things to be accomplished to carve the name of every young man in the land high up among the lists. These things appear to be forgotten. An idea seems to prevail that nearly every great opportunity has been seized, and that those who come after have only to follow tamely on in old ruts and paths. This is a great mistake, and one which works very disastrously to those who indulge in it. There are new ideas innumerable to be developed, and it is the duty of young men to do all in their power to discover them. There are great and grand fields, greater and grander than the world has ever seen, and here are the places for young men to test their strength. Not that every man must be a hero in the eyes of the world, but it is incumbent upon all to seek to advance the progressive spirit of the age and of the country.

But boldness is not the only requisite of the times. Honesty and character are certainly in greater demand than mere brilliancy. The tendencies of the age seem to be to make men less regardful of the means used to achieve success. A truly good man, one who has lofty aspirations, and one who loves the right for the right's sake, is the man who is surest to make a real success. There are too many men who cannot be trusted. There are too few men of whom all the world knows that they are planted upon right as upon adamant. If a man is bold, sincere, liberal, and persistent, our country is indeed a magnificent arena for a struggle. Only let the ideas reach farther and higher than those which have preceded, and the victory is certain. If young men knew one-half their power, they would accomplish far greater and grander things.

An Interesting Scrap of Confederate History.—Admiral Semmes, in reviewing in his paper, the Mobile *Gazette*, Mr. E. A. Pollard's history of the war publishes the following order under which the Confederate fleet in James river was blown up on the night of the evacuation. It has never before been published:—

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., April 2, 1865.—Rear-Admiral Raphael Semmes, Commanding James River Squadron—Sir:—General Lee advises the Government to withdraw from this city, and the officers will leave this evening accordingly. I presume that General Lee has advised you of this, and of his movements, and made suggestions as to the disposition to be made of your squadron. He withdraws upon his lines, towards Danville, this night, and unless otherwise directed by General Lee, upon you is devolved the duty of destroying your ships this night, and, with all the forces under your command, joining General Lee. Confer with him, if practicable, before destroying them. Let your people be rationed, as far as possible, for the march, and armed and equipped for duty in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

Accession.—Colonel John A. Brown, formerly Chief of Ordnance of General Maury, has formed a connection with the Mobile *Times*.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, THEORETICAL AND THORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. Lish and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN E. COPE
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early! 8 25

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the
NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 102 JONES' Alley

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 3

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. 8 25 smw6m

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No 1314 South THIRD Street. 5 24

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1507 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and packed free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 3m

BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND Schuylkill Coal at reduced prices.
P. McGARRY & SON,
11 14wim12(*) WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,
On THURSDAY,
22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz:—
26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal. 36
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.
Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.
Terms of sale—Cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
11 1 18t Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A., Commanding.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,—
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 9, 1866
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.
There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, 28th day of November, 1866, in the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New York Navy Yard, about two thousand (2000) barrels of POWDER, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.
The powder will be sold by sample, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—One-half cash, in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE,
11 12 mwf7t Chief of Bureau.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 16§ No 1182 MARKET Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and reinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 19 mwf No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 762 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 11 12 1mrp

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
8 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

PERSONAL.

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties, and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third,
10 23 1m Philadelphia.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others: Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8 4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4
Hemlock Joist and scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing Semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails
"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, November 24
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, November 28
"ETNA".....Saturday, December 1
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, December 8
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage, Currency.....$30
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First cabin $100; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons send ing for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.
8 7

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$13
SAVANNAH cabin.....25. Second class.....15
Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$32
First cabin..60. Second cabin..40. Second class..28
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Gardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
On and after October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:35 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11 53 A. M and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 8:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $62 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 3 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent.
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.
For WHEELER'S, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:20 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M
Leave Fort Washington at 10:20 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9:30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4:45 P. M., arrive at New York 4:10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:05 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M
Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:25 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 9:00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing TUESDAY, July

FROM THE NORTHERN SEAS.

News from Hall's Franklin Expedition.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Henry Grinnell, Esq., from Mr. R. H. Chappel. We understand that Mr. Hall has been supplied with provisions from ships the *Black Hawk* and *Ansel Gibbs*, which are reported to have arrived at Repulse Bay. Mr. Chappel writes as follows:—

NEW LONDON, November 16.—Henry Grinnell, Esq., New York—Dear Sir:—The steam whaling barque *Pioneer*, Captain Ebenezer Morgan, from the northern seas, arrived at this port yesterday. As the vessel fell in with Mr. C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, and yet brought no letter from him to his friends in the United States, I forward you Captain Morgan's statement of his interview and success with Mr. Hall in his researches among the natives of the northwest coast of Hudson's Bay. The *Pioneer* reached the head of Repulse Bay, north of River Welcome, on the 26th of July last. Here they met Mr. Hall and his party of Esquimaux, all in good health, at that time engaged in fishing—his faithful adherents, Joe and Hannah (Esquimaux), who are well known to you, with some other natives from his family, or troupe. He had at times no white man in his company. Mr. Hall was much affected again to meet familiar faces, and hear news from home. He had passed the winter very comfortably, being thoroughly inured to the Esquimaux mode of life, and having with his resources secured ample supplies of food. At this station he had killed one whale last fall and another this summer, while inland deer were found in the greatest abundance. He had established a great many depots of provisions, extending far into the interior, to be used in case of necessity.

Last spring, Mr. Hall made a journey northwest towards Committee Bay and King William's Land; but found the natives of that section so treacherous and jealous that he was forced to return, when within one hundred miles of his destination. This animosity and feud is between the different families and tribes of the Esquimaux, who all carry weapons secretly, and do not hesitate to kill each other for any real or supposed injury. Some of them threatened the life of Mr. Hall and his party, and they were obliged to turn back.

Mr. Hall has secured a great many relics of the Franklin exploring expedition, together with some important documents which he believes to have been penned by Captain Crozier, and his information of the location of others which he is determined to obtain, believing them to be of much value towards clearing up the mystery of the fate of the unfortunate survivors of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. Mr. Hall is continually adding to his stock of information, and the object of his search being further known among the natives, he is constantly gathering fresh traces and new proofs to establish previously known facts.

Among other things he has heard of the location of a boat turned bottom up, under which are the bodies of seventeen to twenty-five dead white men, with their hands and feet all cut off. The natives claim that the mutilation was not done by them, but by some of the white men who were wrecked. The tradition of the Esquimaux is that a rebellion broke out among the survivors, who were endeavoring to reach Hudson's Bay, and that all but three were murdered; that these three remained among the natives, working their way towards white settlements, but that they finally died before reaching them.

Captain Morgan furnished Mr. Hall such things as he needed from his ship, and states that two or three American whaling vessels will winter at Repulse Bay this season.

Mr. Hall expressed his great gratitude and regard for those who had aided him at home to undertake his plans of discovery; said that he was determined to carry out his plans, if it could be done without too much expense, and conclude his explorations in that quarter the ensuing year.

He wished very much to organize a small party of six or eight white men, fully armed, to accompany him. He would then travel with impunity, and reach the utmost limits of his desires. It is not improbable that such a party can be made up from the ships' crews wintering there.

Mr. Hall was preparing to send home by the *Pioneer* many relics, his journals, letters, etc. The ship moved some fifty miles for a better whaling ground, fully intending to return to Repulse Bay, but, owing to the ice, was unable to do so. This will account for the fact that she did not bring anything from Mr. Hall directly.

Hoping these items may prove of interest to you, I remain, very truly, yours, etc.,
RICHARD H. CHAPPEL.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Missouri.

By law thirty-four members are authorized to be elected to the Senate. Of this number the radicals will have precisely twenty-six, and the conservatives eight. Twenty-three are two-thirds of the Senate, so that it will be seen that the radicals have two-thirds of the Senate and three votes to spare. But two-thirds are not required for any purpose in either House of the Missouri Legislature. The vote necessary to pass a bill even over a veto is a majority of all the members elected to either House.

In regard to the House, that body is composed of 138 members. At least, that number is authorized to be elected by law. Shannon county, however, is wholly disorganized, and no election was held there. Counting the radicals already known to be elected, and adding to them the counties to be heard from known to be *certain* on the radical side, the latter party will not have less than 90 members of the 138 authorized to be elected. This is just two less than two-thirds of all the members of which the House is composed.

Illinois.

The Legislature of Illinois will stand as follows:—In the Senate, 16 Republicans and 9 Copperheads; in the House 62 Republicans and 23 Copperheads, giving the Republicans a majority of 46 on joint ballot.

Logan's majority, with six counties to hear from, is 58,074.

The six counties yet to hear from gave, in 1864, 1363 Democratic majority.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—A special despatch from Little Rock to the *Memphis Avalanche* of the 17th says:—A resolution in the Legislature to-day to reject the Constitutional amendment was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and there is a disposition to treat the matter with great deliberation.

The Murder of Dr. Robinson in Utah.

The brutal murder of Dr. J. K. Robinson, of Salt Lake City, who was decoyed from his home on the night of the 22d ult., under the pretext of his professional services being required, has caused much excitement in that region, accompanied as it was by outrages upon "white" residents in other quarters. The Coroner's inquest discovered no clue to the murderers. A reward of $7000 has been offered for the apprehension of the assassins, that amount having been raised by a subscription, which is headed by Brigham Young and Joseph A. Young with $500 and $200 respectively.

The Louisiana Fair.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—The inauguration ceremonies of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair of this State are to come off on Tuesday, with Hon. C. C. Langdon, formerly of the Mobile *Advertiser*, as the orator of the occasion

The Convents of Italy.—The following intelligence from the Tyrol is published in the Augsburg *Gazette*:—"The number of monks and nuns who, quitting anti-monastic Italy, are arriving here to take shelter under the shadow of the Concordat, is so enormous that the convents are literally overflowing; and, to make matters worse, we understand that these *debris* of the religious societies of Italy, blown hither by the storm of revolution, think of settling in our country."

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,

OFFER

1000 Hats at 75 cents.

500 Hats at $1·00.

500 Hats at $2·00,

In Gladiator, Turban, Bistori, La Catalina, and ALL THE FRENCH SHAPES, made of the best materials, and in all the new shades.

We also offer a full line of

MILLINERY GOODS,

At 25 Per Cent. Below the Wholesale Prices.

FREEMAN & CO.,

10 26 2mrp Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT ST.

TRIMMED BONNETS.
TRIMMED HATS.
BONNET VELVETS.
WATERED RIBBONS.
WILLOW FEATHERS.
BONNET SILKS.
MOURNING BONNETS.
BONNET FRAMES.
HAT FRAMES.
JET BEADS.
JET ORNAMENTS.
FELT BONNETS.
JET FRINGE.
FELT HATS.
FRENCH BONNETS.

PRICES MODERATE.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9

We shall offer our whole Stock of

HATS,

Together with a large Stock consigned to Eastern Manufacturers,

AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Comprising Black, Brown and Drab, Silk Plush Black and Colored Velvets, French Felt, Frosted Water-Proof, Velvet Trimmed, in all the new shapes

Also, on our Cheap Counter we shall offer ONE THOUSAND HATS, in all the new shapes and made of the best materials, at 75 CENTS EACH

The above Goods are in sizes suited to

Ladies, Misses and Infants.

Willow Feathers in all shades.

Ostrich Plumes in all shades.

Ostrich Tips in all shades.

A full Line of Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Flowers etc., we offer much below the market price.

FREEMAN & CO.,

CORNER OF EIGHTH AND VINE STS.

11 17 tf

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

GRAND OPENING

OF

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

J. S. BORGENSKI,

No. 21 North NINTH Street,

(EAST SIDE),

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

BRIDAL WREATHS

Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Etc.

This old established and well-known FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER STORE has been altered throughout and refitted in true French style, and will open on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24,

With a magnificent assortment of Fine French Flowers, Wreaths, Leaves, Grasses, Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, and Millinery Goods of every description and variety.

J. S. BORGENSKI,

No. 21 North NINTH Street,

10 22 mwflm Above Market, East Side.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, et 7 18s

ESTATE OF HENRY ROTH, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims, will present them to

JACOB KLEMM, Administrator,
No. 2714 BRIDGE Street;
Or his Attorney, ROBERT P. DECHERT,
11 15mst No. 209 S. FIFTH Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA

Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 11 17 6t*

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing rooms, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post-Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,

N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

2 10 3p

BLANKETS. BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business. AMOS HILLBORN, No. 44 N. TENTH Street, 9 7 fmw3m5p Below Arch. BLANKETS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE

8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season lat very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15s

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

GRIGG, VAN GUNTER & CO.—

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.

ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,

10 17smfit One Door below Eighth.

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of

FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

Landaus,
Round Front Coupes,
Clearance Coaches,
Caleches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to, New York or the East.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

11 13 1mrp ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

PLAID POPLINS.

Fine Quality, All-Wool, $1·25.

Fine Quality, All-Wool, $1·40.

Silk-Faced Plaid Poplins, $2·00.

Silk-Faced Plaid French Poplins.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

56 CENT PLAID POPLIN REPS, DOUBLE FOLD, HAVE BEEN SOLD THIS FALL AT 88 CENTS.

56 CENT LARGE PLAID, GREEN AND BLUE.

56 CENT GAY PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN.

37 CENT CHENE POPLIN, GOOD SHADES GREY.

50 CENT NEAT PLAID POPLINS, BROWN AND BLACK.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

NEW CLOAK ROOM.

RISTORI JACKETS.

BASQUINES.

CORED CIRCLES.

ASTRACHAN SACQUES.

PRIMA DONNA SACQUES

COOPER & CONARD

NINTH AND MARKET

$1·00 French Merinoes.

$1·00 Garnets and Modes.

$1·00 Greens and Blues.

$1·00 Browns and Slates.

Finest and Medium Merinoes.

COOPER & CONARD

NINTH AND MARKET.

$20 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, warranted all wool, and worth $25.

$25 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS worth $30.

$31 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, worth $36.

$35 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS worth $40.

$38 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, worth $45.

$40 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, worth $50.

WITH FINER GRADES UP TO $85.

All of the above are fresh auction purchases bought at the present ruinous low prices of French goods, and will be sold at a small advance.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. Ninth and Market.

$1·12 BLACK FRENCH POPLINS.

BLACK FRENCH POPLINS, from $1·25 to $2·25.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOES, from $1·25 to $1·90.

BLACK FRENCH DELAINES, from 88 cents to $1·30.

BLACK FRENCH TAMISE, from $1·37 to $1·75.

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE, $1·37.

BLACK FRENCH CANTON CLOTHS, $1·10 and $1·25.

BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS, 88 cents and $1.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 55 cents to $1.25.

BLACK ALPACAS, 40, 50, and 60 cents.

BLACK THIBET LONG SHAWLS, Lupin's make, from auction, at $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, and $16.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.

13 17 smw3t

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

GREAT REDUCTION.

Cheap Black Silks.
Cheap Fancy Silks.
Cheap Moire Antique Silks.
Cheap Corded Silks.

DRESS GOODS!

Balance of Stock at Reduced Rates.

50 PIECES OF PLAIN DELAINES, AT 25 CTS.
10 PIECES FIGURED MOHAIRS, 35 CENTS.
EXTRA WIDE PLAID MERINOES, $1.
HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1·25.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 62 CENTS.

BALMORALS!

1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $1·75.
1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $2·25.
1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $2·75.

LADIES' CLOTHS!

VELVET BEAVERS.
WHITNEY BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.
FRICOT BEAVERS.
BLUE CLOTHS.
WHITE CLOTHS.
SCARLET CLOTHS.
OPERA CLOTHS.

MEN'S WEAR.

FINE BLACK CASSIMERES.
CASTOR BEAVERS.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS.
HARRIS CASSIMERES.
BIOLLEY CASSIMERES.
CHEAP WOOL CASSIMERES.

BOYS' WEAR.

GOOD MATERIALS FOR BOYS, 75 CENTS
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, $1.
EXTRA FINE WOOL CASSIMERES, $1·15
DARK EXTRA HEAVY CASSIMERES, $1·25.
VERY FINE NEAT STYLES, $1·30;

LARGEST STOCK OF CASSIMERES IN THE CITY.

BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.

BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.

BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.

BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.

AT LOWER PRICES THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE SEASON.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.

HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.

LANCASTER QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.

ALLENDALE QUILTS.
ALLENDALE QUILTS.
ALLENDALE QUILTS.
ALLENDALE QUILTS.

BY THE CASE OR SINGLE QUILT.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

13 17 smw3t

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Just Received Per Steamer, a Large Invoice of

French Chenille and Axminster Carpets,

NEW DESIGNS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

MESSRS. JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S

NEW STYLES

6-4 Velvet and Tapestry Carpets.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Now Opening.

9 25 2m 4p]

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

Just received per steamer, an invoice of new and handsome designs of CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market [6 3mrp

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

10 3wim3m5p

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

WINDOW SHADES.

WE SELL NO

SHADES

BUT THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Their superiority in quality, style, and finish is vouched for by hundreds of families in Philadelphia.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW DESIGNS.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

10 10 wfm3m5 PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT WHOLESALE.

40 *IN. PLAINS*,

FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP GILTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD,

10 6 mw3m No. 819 ARCH Street.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

910 NEW AND CHOICE GOODS 910

AT

MEAD & CO.'S,

No. 910 CHESNUT ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

10 1 mwf3mrp.